EVENING EDITION

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## SEBASTOPOL DEFENSE PIERCED, SAYS OFFICIAL BERLIN REPORT; ITALIAN VESSELS IN BLACK SEA

### Stalin Height Occupied By German Troops On June 13

### SOVIETS LOSE HEAVILY

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 14.—The German High Command announced today that Stalin Height in the Sebastopol Fortress was occupied by the German forces on June 13. The communique also stated that Reich forces have already made a deep wedge into the Soviet defense line at Sebastopol and have captured 20,000 war prisoners, 169 tanks and 113 guns.

**Italian Navy Active**

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, June 14.—One Soviet 10,000-ton transport was sunk by Italian torpedo boats off the port of Sebastopol, the Italian High Command announced today. This announcement revealed that the Italian naval strength is operating in the Black Sea.

**Advance in Kharkov Area**

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—German forces which had been making severe attacks against the Soviet position, northeast of Kharkov since yesterday, have succeeded in making a wedge into the enemy defense line at a certain point; thus, gaining a very advantageous position, and are continuing a relentless advance.

**Lake Ilmen Area Raided**

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—The German High Command, reporting on the Soviet-German hostilities, today announced that the Luftwaffe operating on the northern sector of the Eastern Front yesterday raided villages southeast of Lake Ilmen where the Red Army had concentrated troops.

Other German bomber formations attacked railway lines in the Soviet rear where several stations were wrecked. Two freight trains laden with war-material and fuel were set ablaze and burned.

Between June 1 and 10, the High Command said, six Soviet tanks, 111 guns of various caliber, 331 trench mortars and machine-guns and more than 60 trucks were captured or destroyed on the central sector of the Eastern Front, where German army units also brought down or destroyed on the ground 11 Soviet planes.

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front, Stuka formations yesterday "played havoc" with a number of transport trains, and German fighter planes operating on this sector were reported to have shot down 23 Soviet planes.

**Luftwaffe Active in Africa**

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—British concentrations of motor vehicles in North Africa in the area of Acroma and west of Aden were attacked yesterday by formations of the German Luftwaffe, the High Command announced today.

Great explosions and several fires were observed among the vehicles. Light German planes made a surprise attack on the only railway line running along the coast to Tobruk. Direct bomb-hits were scored and the line was interrupted at several places.

In aerial combats in Marmarica, the High Command said, German fighters shot down nine British fighter planes without losses to themselves.

During this operation, First-Lieutenant Marseille achieved his 84th to 87th air victory.

Meanwhile, reports received by the High Command revealed that the fighting in North Africa culminating in the recent capture of Bir Hacheim took place in the rear of vast mine-fields laid by the British which were circumvented by the Axis troops from the south. These operations, the High Command said, signify not only tactical success, but also an extraordinary achievement of the supply service. The terrain could be surveyed by the enemy for miles and the dust clouds raised by the Axis vehicles were easily discernible with the naked eye. The initiative was held by the Axis troops from the very first day of the operations, the High Command said.

**War in Second Stage**

Asahi Service

ROME, June 13.—With the fall of Bir Hacheim, the Libyan campaign has entered its second stage and German-Italian forces are now in hot pursuit of the enemy. Simultaneously, all supply routes are now being heavily bombed.

Information emanating from the

(Continued on Page 2)

### *Landing of U.S. Planes In Turkey Ires Ankara As Violating Neutrality*

**The forced landing of the United States aircraft within the territory of Turkey is now attracting the serious views of the Ankara Government, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reported here from Berlin, quoting a dispatch from Ankara on Saturday, states Domei. According to the Nichi Nichi report, the United States planes in question landed at Ankara and Smyrna, while several other aircraft of the same nationality passed over the Turkish territory. Such being the case, the Turkish Government is reportedly taking a serious view of this matter, considering it as an infringement of the neutrality of the country.**

## RECENT ALLIED PACT NOT NEW, SAYS HORI

### Spokesman Doubts Creation of 2nd European Front Discussed By Soviets, U.S. and Britain

The recent agreement between the Soviet, British, and American Governments has nothing new, declared Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents on Monday.

"As far as the British official publications and the Washington announcements about the agreement are concerned, there is nothing new about it," said Mr. Hori, on being asked to comment on the recent Soviet-British-American agreement.

"If Britain and America really intended to open up a second front in Europe," added the Spokesman, "they would have kept the agreement secret, and not made it public. It is doubtful if they really intend to open up this second front. Their real intention is probably to appease those groups of people who are advocates of the second front in Europe."

On being asked if there was no other treaty in addition to the published agreement, Mr. Hori said that according to the statement of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, there was no secret agreement between the three Governments. What is notable about the agreement is that there is no reference to Japan or Asia.

"If England and America promise to open a second front in Europe, is it not logical that Russia should promise to open up a second front in Asia,?" asked a foreign correspondent.

"The agreement among the three Governments does not include promises between Britain and the United States," said the Spokesman, "and your question should rather be referred to the three Governments, who are alleged to be planning to open up the second front in Europe."

**Vichy Press Ridicules Pact**

Vichy's political circles as well as the press see nothing but empty bluff in the second front in Europe as envisaged by the recent Anglo-Soviet Treaty, a special dispatch from Vichy to the Asahi stated today, reports Domei.

Saturday's papers in Vichy agreed that bolshevization of Britain advanced many steps with the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet pact.

"The treaty had to be concluded for the purpose of appeasing dissatisfaction prevailing among the British and Soviet peoples against their Governments," the Vichy press said.

"Britain might have hoped to encourage the Soviet Union by promising creation of a second front in Europe within this year but the promise is an empty one for Britain is far from being in a position to be able to do so."

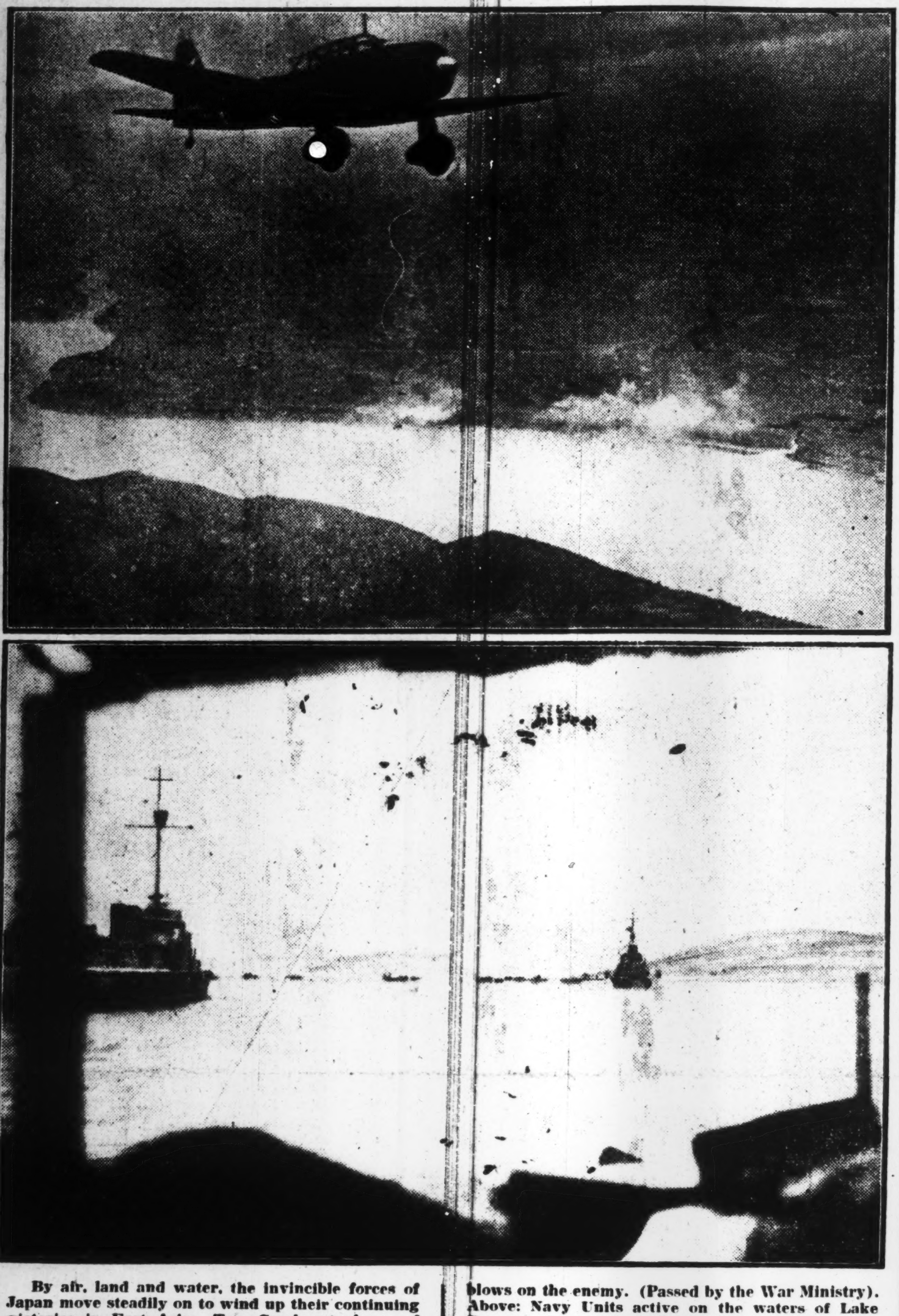
Meanwhile, the report revealed that military experts in Vichy have dismissed as utterly impossible any plan to land large Allied forces on the French coast.

### *Port Darwin Suffers New Japanese Attack; Facilities Destroyed*

Domei

**LISBON, June 14.—Formations of Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out the severest air raid upon Port Darwin since February, dealing a fatal blow upon port facilities and military objects, according to a Melbourne dispatch reaching here today.**

### War Is Pushed in East Asia



By air, land and water, the invincible forces of Japan move steadily on to wind up their continuing victories in East Asia. Top: Crack warplanes of the Imperial Army speed northward along the Salwean River, in Burma, to deal more devastating blows on the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry). Above: Navy Units active on the waters of Lake Poyang advance toward the strategic enemy positions at Tuchang. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

## HONGKONG ENJOYS PEACE UNDER RULE OF JAPANESE

### Economic Life Revitalized as Shipping, Fishing Industries to Be Restored

Six months after the Japanese occupation of Hongkong, the former British Crown Colony presents a new picture of peace and order, according to an Asahi dispatch from Hongkong, reports Domei.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the report said, Hongkong's economic life depended a great deal upon its foreign trade, in particular upon its shipping and fishing industries so the Japanese military authorities are sparing no efforts to restore these important industries back to normalcy.

Although fishing in the Hongkong waters is at present being handled exclusively by the Chinese, all the large fish freezing works are operated under the capable management of Japanese firms. Establishment of still more freezing plants in the center of the town is reported to be in preparation.

Important harbor facilities have also been reestablished by the Japanese under the direct supervision of the military authorities.

Already several thousand tons of damaged and sunken ships have successfully been refloated and repaired at the dockyards in Hongkong, it is said, adding that, shipping is to play a vitally important role in Hongkong as many essential raw materials for various manufacturing industries now under the control of the Japanese authorities will be transported overseas.

### Koiso Visits Ise Shrines

General Kuniaki Koiso, newly-appointed Governor-General of Chosen, left Tokyo for his post at 9 a.m. today. On his way to Keijo, he will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise to report on his appointment. He is scheduled to reach Keijo on Thursday.

## *U.S. Pacific Coast Fearing Japanese Raid Makes Hard Efforts to Boost Defense*

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The Pacific Coast of the United States is in utter consternation over fear of a Japanese offensive, following the successful raids on the Aleutian Islands and the victory in the Midway sea battles, it is reported by a correspondent in the United States.

"I have recently travelled from San Francisco to Los Angeles, along the coast," the correspondent said," and found infantry, tank and air units stationed everywhere for coast defense.

"Coastwise ships are navigating close to the shore at a very slow speed, in fear of Japanese submarines. On hills facing the sea have been constructed concrete machine-gun positions, and troops are already detailed to such positions.

"Every hotel along the coast is occupied by the soldiers and any unoccupied room is offered at an extraordinary high rate.

"The highway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, which formerly was thronged with thousands of travellers and their motor cars, are now entirely deserted. In a nutshell, war atmosphere is now prevailing everywhere."

**Evacuation Ordered**

Alarmed by the recent bombardment of Sydney and Newcastle by Japanese submarines, the Australian Government has decided to order evacuation of women and children from Sydney, said a Nichi Nichi report from Lisbon quoting a Sydney dispatch, says Domei.

## EVERY VOTER REQUESTED TO ATTEND POLLS TODAY

By casting his vote at the first Imperial Rule Assistance municipal election today, to select 180 members of the City Assembly from among 428 candidates, every Tokyo voter is expected to perform his duty as an honorable citizen, reports the Asahi this morning.

The polling is to last from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at the 218 polling places established in the 35 constituencies of Tokyo.

In connection with the election, the Tokyo Municipality authorities stated to the journal to the following effect, in asking for citizens' cooperation:

"The start of polling was moved up to 6:30 a.m. but the congestion at polling places is still anticipated. Therefore, voters are requested to visit their polling places in the afternoon instead of the morning if such is convenient to them. After voting, every voter will be handed a certificate which he is requested to paste on the doorway as a proof of his voting being finished. Any voter who abstains from his right is requested to report to the ward office to that effect."

## BANGKOK ISSUES DECREE TO TIGHTEN VOCATIONS

The recent issuance of the ordinance governing the Thailanders' monopoly of certain specified vocations is nothing but an indication of the nationalism movement now in full swing in Thailand, reports an Asahi correspondent in Bangkok in describing the current condition in that country.

By virtue of the ordinance, the correspondent continues, the Thai Government expects to restore the economical hegemony hitherto placed in the hands of Chinese merchants and other foreigners.

According to the decree proclaimed, foreigners residing in that country will not be allowed in the future to engage in the 27 specified vocations ranging from the manufacture and sales of Buddhist statues, fuel, bricks, etc. to becoming barbers and lawyers.

With the passing of the three to 12 months period of grace, foreigners being occupied in the specified vocations will have their privilege in the past cancelled.

## *SHAKI, PANCHIAOPU, ENTERED IN CHEKIANG-KIANGSI DRIVES; FLEEING TROOPERS SMASHED*

### *Espionage Activities in Shanghai Revealed; Many Famed Journalists Seen Implicated*

### Woodhead, Opper and Powell Found Guilty of Engaging in Inimical Operations—Valuable Information Disclosed to Enemy Powers

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Close investigations by the Japanese Gendarmes in Shanghai have revealed activities of the United States and British spies in China since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Of several suspected persons arrested by the Japanese, John Powell, Frederick Opper and Henry George Ford Woodhead have been charged and prosecuted for attempting espionage and disturbance of public peace and have been placed under the Military Court by the Japanese Gendarmes.

Mr. Powell, an United States national, arrived in Shanghai, in 1920, as the chief editor of the China Weekly Review, and later became the editor of the China Press. As a leading member of the United States Information Committee at Shanghai, he was actively engaged in espionage work against the Japanese. Employing many foreigners as well as Chinese under him, the movements of the Japanese warships and other military secrets were investigated by him on behalf of the Chungking Government against the Japanese and the new National Government of Nanking.

Mr. Opper, an United States national, arrived in Japan, in 1938, and after occupying various posts in Manchuria and North China, became a reporter of the Shanghai office of the United Press, later assuming the position of the editor of the Shanghai Evening Post, and engaged in espionage work for the United States Government, supplying it with many valuable political and military information on Japan and China.

Mr. Woodhead, a British national, arrived in China, in 1923, from England, and later, in 1933, started the publication of the monthly magazine Oriental Affairs. He was widely engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda through radio, newspapers and other publications revealing military secrets of Japan.

## NANKING HEAD VISITS S. CHINA COMMANDER

### President Wang Lauds Great Achievements Scored by Japanese Army, Navy

Domei

CANTON, June 14.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, who arrived here yesterday, called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in South China at the latter's official residence this morning.

It is understood that during his conference with the Japanese Supreme Commander, President Wang highly praised the brilliant war results achieved by the Japanese Army and Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Commander, on the other hand, expressed his sincere thanks to President Wang for his efforts to bring about peace in East Asia, it is learned.

Then President Wang made a round of formal courtesy visits to the Japanese Naval Office, the Japanese Consulate-General and other places. In the evening, the Chinese President attended a reception given in his honor by the Japanese Supreme Commander at the latter's official residence.

**Greeted by Dignitaries**

Domei

CANTON, June 14.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, arrived here by plane yesterday afternoon in order to inspect the political situation and also to observe the second anniversary of the establishment of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung.

At the airfield, President Wang Ching-wei was greeted by many Japanese and Chinese Government and civilian notables, as well as by prominent officers, including the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China.

President Wang originally was scheduled to attend on May 20, the grand meeting in commemoration of the second anniversary of the foundation of the provincial government, but postponed his visit to this city owing to business since his return from Manchoukuo.

During his stay here, President Wang is scheduled to inspect the administrative conditions, which have made a steady growth in the last two years, and also to inspect the Chinese forces, police corps and youth corps.

### Library Fetes 40th Anniversary

The Ohashi Library, at Kudan, Kojimachi, held a celebration of the fortieth anniversary of its foundation today. A special exhibit of rare books and art objects is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. to commemorate the anniversary. Also at the anniversary ceremony, the members of the library staff who served many years were given recognition.

## SHANSI COMMUNISTS HIT BY NEW ATTACKS

### Troops Under Ho Lung Objective of Smashing Drive by Japanese Forces

New operations have been launched against the Communist troops under the command of Ho Lung, in northwestern Shansi Province, in co-ordination with the operations in the Hopei-Shansi-Honan border region, the Asahi reported from Taiyuan today, states Domei. troops belonging to the 120th Division.

Starting operations, on June 7, the Sasaki, Murakawa and other Japanese Units marched from all directions and encircled about 3,000 troops belonging to the 120th Division in the hilly area north of Fengyang, in northwestern Shansi Province, the paper further reported.

Each Japanese detachment has started a heavy onslaught against the surrounded enemy, the paper added.

**Rail Service Suspended**

Enemy railway services on the Haichow-Hanchow (Lunghai) Railway have been suspended due to fierce Japanese bombing, according to another Asahi dispatch from Shansi front received here today, states Domei.

The Takeda air unit, which recently advanced on the southern bank region of the Yellow River, for two successive days, June 5 and 6, in defiance of fierce enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, effected daring bombing of a tunnel on the Haichow-Lanchow Railway, located near Lingpao, Honan Province, destroying it, the Asahi dispatch revealed, further adding, that the same Japanese air unit also bombed and destroyed an iron bridge situated east of Hankukwan also in Honan Province.

The Takeda unit, on May 31, also attacked and destroyed an enemy train, which was speeding along at a point near Tungkwan in Shansi Province, the Asahi report said.

## SILK TISSUES DESIGNATED

**Reduction of Weaves to 74 Varieties to Take Effect August**

To maintain fair prices and check the production of inferior tissues, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to reduce the weaves of silk tissues to 74 varieties, reports Domei.

Special ministerial ordinance was issued for this purpose today and will take effect as from August 15.

The 74 weaves as newly specified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, include habutae, flat crepe, spun crepe, embossing crepe, taffeta, etc.

### Chosen Kumamoto Mayor

Ryuki Hirano, President of the Kumamoto Municipal Assembly, was elected Mayor of Kumamoto, Sunday. The votes were 35 against 7.

### Third Zone Headquarters Of Chungking Army Threatened

### ROUTED IN BIG CLASH

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 14.—Japanese Forces, which are advancing southward along the Chin River, at dawn today, occupied Shaki, a strategic point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway situated six kilometers southwest of Changshunti, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

The same Japanese Forces early yesterday morning captured Panchiaopu, located about two kilometers south of Yushan, Kiangsi Province, and the same evening occupied Changshunti, it is reported.

After reducing these points, the Japanese Forces in cooperation with another unit, now are pursuing remnants of the Chungking troops fleeing toward Kwangsin (Shangjao) region.

Meantime, another Japanese Unit now is fighting about 1,000 Chungking remnants belonging to the 41st Division in a mountainous region located southwest of Yushan, field dispatches reported.

**Shangjao in Danger**

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 14.—The fall of Shangjao (Kwangsin), headquarters of the Chungking 3rd War Zone is imminent as Japanese Forces are pressing hard upon the city, according to reports made following a reconnaissance flight by Japanese Army planes.

Judging from the weakness of the defense line of the city, which extends between 15 and 16 kilometers, as compared with those of Kinhwa and Chuchow, reveals that the Chungking forces did not expect such a strong Japanese offensive.

**Enemy Forces Routed**

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 14.—A Japanese Unit which participated in the recent captures at Lanchi and Chuchow area, Chekiang Province, further engaged in fighting against the main force of the Chungking 16th Division at a region north of Chuchow and routed it, field dispatches received here today revealed. It has become known that the number of bodies left by Chungking forces in the above region totaled 1,614, while the number of prisoners taken by Japanese troops reached 236.

Trophies gained by the Japanese in the above region included two trench mortars, 26 heavy and light machine-guns, 15,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 159 rifles, 745,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 7,000 shells of various guns, 20,000 hand-grenades, 44 mines, 62,000 kilograms of rice and others.

**Operations in Honan Sector**

Domei

KWEITEH, Honan Province, June 14.—As a result of the latest furious mopping-up operations effected by the Japanese troops against enemy remnants under Kao Shu-hsun on the Honan-Kiangsu border, 3,007 enemy war dead were counted on the battlefield, while the Japanese took 105 prisoners, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Included among the war trophies seized by the Japanese, were some 998 rifles, 13 light machine-guns, two heavy machine guns and two trench mortars.

Sensing that the remnants were marauding the Tsaohsien area, on the frontier between Honan and Shantung Provinces, it is recalled, the Japanese troops, on June 1, commenced their operations and encircled them in an iron net.

The Japanese then carried out violent onsets against the enemy entrenched in their strong defenses, compelling them to flee to the south.

The Japanese Units, intercepting the retreating enemy on the border region between Honan and Kiangsu Provinces, succeeded in smashing the remnants.

**Nine Fighters Downed**

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE, June 14.—Nine out of 11 Curtis P-40 fighters were shot down in the short space of 15 minutes last Friday by Japanese warplanes over Kweilin, northeastern Kwangsi Province, it was learned today.

Several enemy fighters, it was said, swooped down from behind a high cloud bank on the Japanese bombers while they were pounding

(Continued on Page 2)

# JUPE PLUVIUS FAILS TO STOP SPORT FANS

### Baseball, Swimming and Other Athletic Events Unbothered By Wet Weather

Unfavorable conditions and wet grounds failed to stop the collegians from carrying out a full program of major sports, Sunday, at various fronts in Tokyo.

Out at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool, the natators of Nichidai, Rikkyo and Meiji met in their ninth annual triangular meet.

Scoring heavily in the free-style and back-stroke events, Nichidai copped the meet by scoring a total of 76 points. Rikkyo made it close by garnering 58 points while Meiji, never in the running, finished up with 16 points.

Amano, veteran Nichidai middle-distance star, was the only double winner of the meet. He triumphed in the 400 and 800-meter free-style races, besides taking a leg in the 800-meter relay, won by his team.

The summaries:

100-meter free style—
Won by Honda (Rikkyo).... Time 60.2
200-meter free style—
Won by Kawashima (Nichidai) .. 2:19.4
400-meter free style—
Won by Amano (Nichidai)... .. 4:59.6
800-meter free style—
Won by Amano (Nichidai)... .. 10:26.0
100-meter back stroke—
Won by Kawano (Nichidai).. .. 1:12.4
200-meter breast stroke—
Won by Oura (Rikkyo)...... .. 2:48.6
300-meter medley relay—
Won by Rikkyo (Hiraga, Oura and Honda) .. 3:33.8
800-meter relay—
Won by Nichidai (Kawashima, Amano, Hata and Tsujitani).

**Point Summary**

| | Nichidai | Rikkyo | Meiji |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300-meter medley relay | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 100-meter free style.... | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| 200-meter free style.... | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 800-meter free style.... | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 400-meter free style.... | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| 100-meter back stroke.. | 16 | 5 | 1 |
| 200-meter breast stroke. | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| 800-meter relay ........ | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Total points ........ | 76 | 58 | 16 |

**BASEBALL**

At the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, the nines engaged in a couple of slugfests. In the opener of the twin-bill, Keio banged out a 14 to 1 victory over Rikkyo, while the night-cap saw, Meiji nose out Waseda, 10 to 7 in a nip-and-tuck struggle.

Touching the offerings of Fujimoto and Takishima for a total of 19 bingles, Keio presented their hurler, Bettoh an easy win. Keio climaxed their spree by scoring eight times in the ninth.

A parade of three pitchers, Yoshie, Yuri and Yoshimura failed to silence the steady attack of the Surugadai nine as they connected for 13 hits. Although Waseda also reached Fujimoto for 13 safeties, Fujimoto after a shakey start in which he gave up four runs in the third, kept the hits well scattered.

Six runs in the last three innings clinched the game for Meiji. Fujimoto helped his own cause by rapping out three safeties to lead his mates.

The scores:

**The Scores**

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rikkyo ...... | 000 000 001 — | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Keio ........ | 400 020 008 — | 14 | 19 | 3 |
| Waseda ...... | 004 000 102 — | 7 | 13 | 3 |
| Meiji ....... | 002 020 132 — | 10 | 13 | 4 |

**BASKETBALL**

A second-half attack which outscored their rival 27 to 13, enabled the Imperial five to down the favorite Bunrika quintet, 40 to 33 in the first game of Kanto collegiate league triple-header held at the Kokutaikan.

In a closely contested tilt, the Shodai team triumphed over Waseda 29 to 28, while Rikkyo ran away from Keio, 66 to 34.

The scores:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial .................. | 13 | 27 — 40 |
| Bunrika .................. | 20 | 13 — 33 |
| Shodai .................. | 11 | 18 — 29 |
| Waseda .................. | 17 | 11 — 28 |
| Rikkyo .................. | 27 | 39 — 68 |
| Keio .................. | 16 | 12 — 34 |

**SOCCER**

Rikkyo and Waseda came out on the long end of scores of the Kanto collegiate soccer league matches held at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Rikkyo scoring thrice in the first half and adding two more tallies in the latter half triumphed over Meiji, 4 to 2. Waseda found little opposition from the Keio eleven and won easily, 5 to 1.

The scores:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rikkyo .................. | 3 | 1 — 4 |
| Meiji .................. | 2 | 0 — 2 |
| Waseda .................. | 3 | 2 — 5 |
| Keio .................. | 1 | 0 — 1 |

## *Sebastopol Defenses Pierced by Germans*

(Continued From Page 1)

Italian headquarters concerning the enemy position, revealed that Great Britain has massed an enormous number of troops in the Nile delta area and planned to commence a large scale offensive in the entire Cyrenaica district in July, but the Axis forces have suddenly started their offensive on May 26, thus frustrating the Allies' attempt.

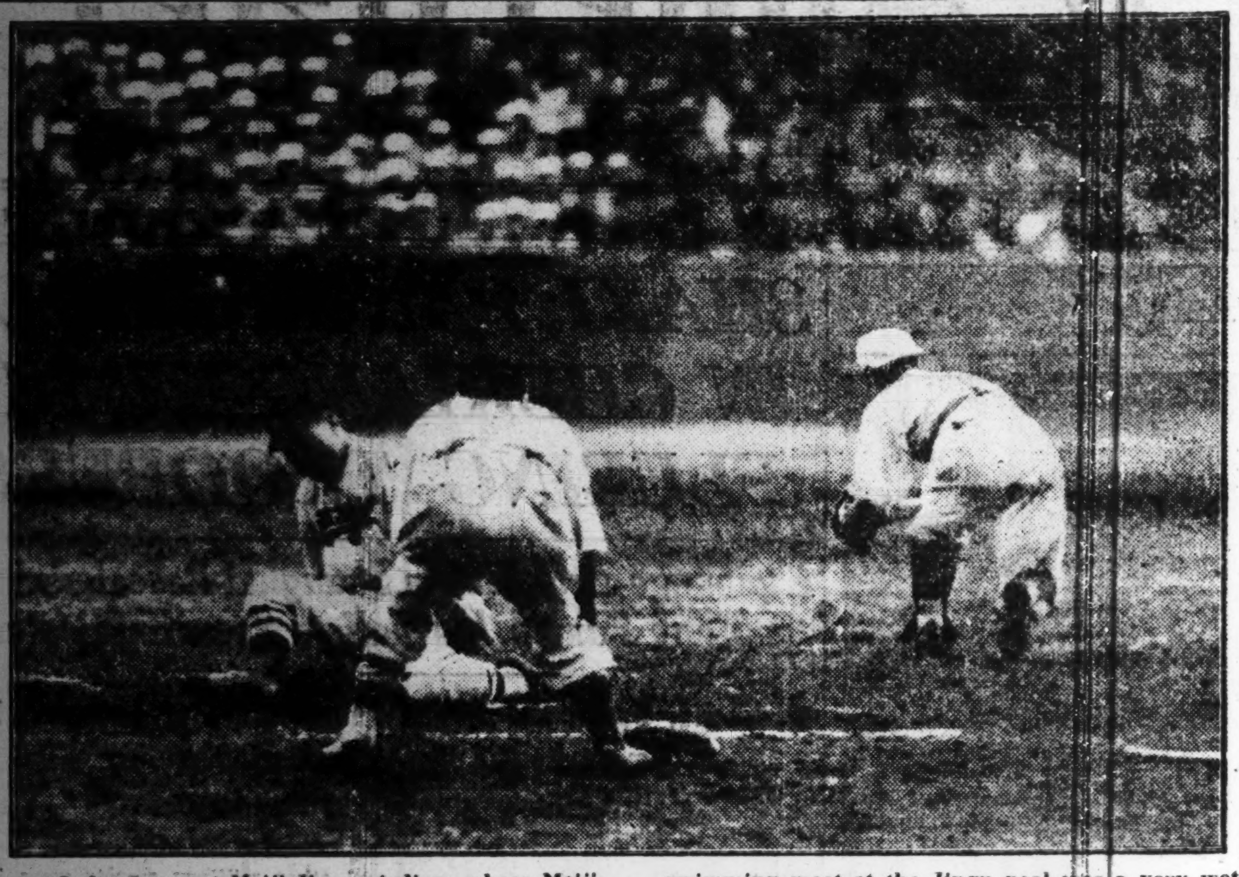
In the last two weeks, the Axis forces captured 12,000 war prisoners, including one admiral and several hundred officers, and also captured 600 tanks and armored cars, 300 guns and several hundred trucks.

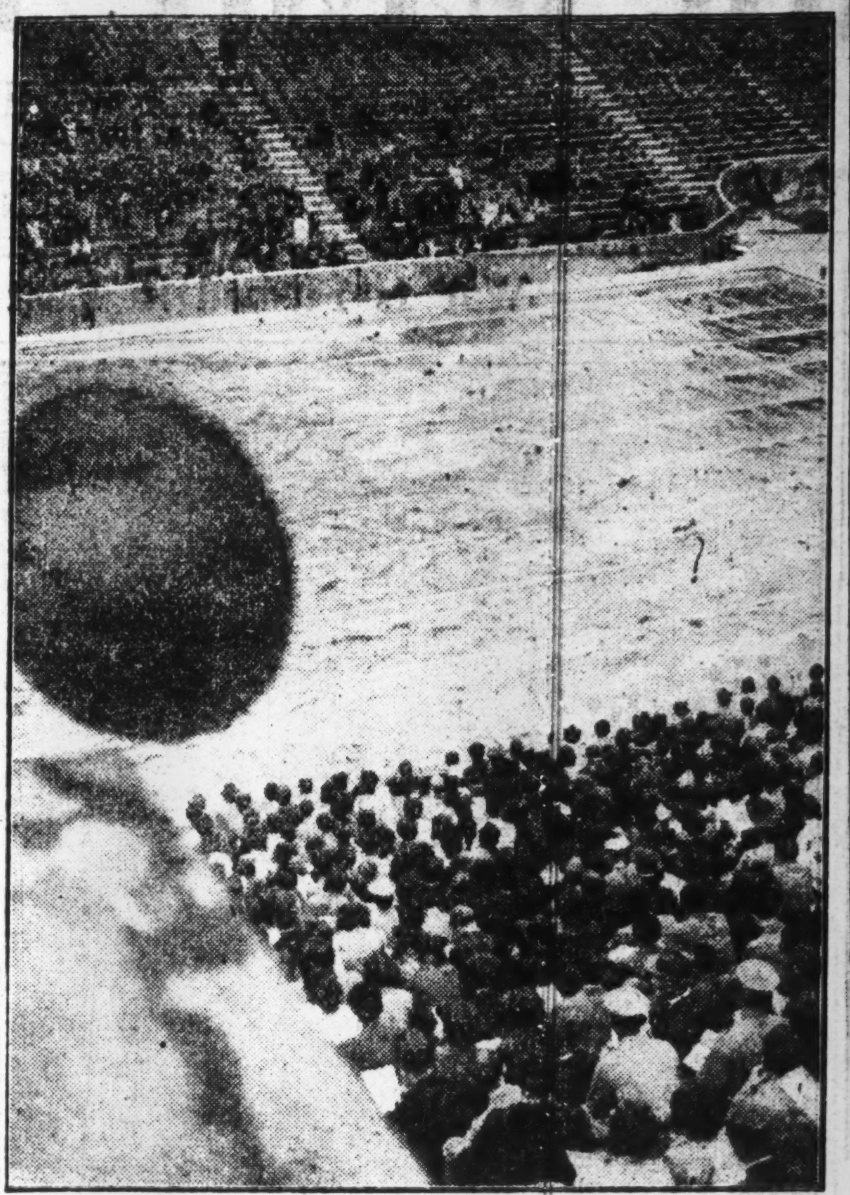
### Tobruk Threatened

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 14—British reports from Cairo say that immediately after occupying Bir Hacheim, the Axis forces continued advancing northward and have reached a point only 25 kilometers from Tobruk. As a result, it states the situation has become extremely dangerous for the British side.

## It Takes More Than Rain to Dampen Sports Ardor





Left: Scene at Meiji Jingu stadium where Meiji again won the baseball crown by defeating Waseda in a heavy slugging match. Above: The triangular swimming meet at the Jingu pool was a very wet affair with Nichidai coming out ahead.

# Press Comments

### Monday, June 15

**ASAHI—Colliery Question, the British Cancer**
**NICHI NICHI—Chungking and Second War Front in Europe**
**YOMIURI—Confusion in United States**

### Colliery Question, the British Cancer

ASAHI—The coal mine question in Britain is fast growing in seriousness. The rapidly decreasing labor in the mines, the frequent strikes among miners and the underhand moves of political parties intent on utilizing the strikes as their means of coming into power are the most important phases of the question confronting the Government.

The shortage of labor in the British coal mines is alleged to have come from joining the colors of many coal mine workers. The British Government, to meet the situation, is arranging that some of the miners recruited for military service should be returned to their old work or that some laborers among the non-important industries should be mobilized for work in the coal mines. So far, these tentative measures are not proceeding very well.

Regarding the increasing number of strikes among the colliers, the Government's statistics reveal that there were in the month of May, 83 cases of strikes within the British Isles.

The motives of these strikes are attributed to various factors, some being ascribed to the bad treatment given to the colliers, others on account of the high cost of living which has driven the workers into a miserable condition to keep up their living within the prevailing standards of wages, and still others, not negligible in number, to the clandestine moves of the Communists instigating the workers against the present system of their Government.

Running throughout all these coal miners' strikes, there is one serious problem. That is the Laborites, availing themselves of what they regard their most favorable chance, are secretly engaged in making use of this troubled situation in the coal mines as their method of placing themselves in power to dethrone the present Churchill Administration.

Britain, it may be remembered, has very often boasted that her war with Japan would be finally won by resorting to a long-term economic warfare. Now, how will she be able to win when her coal mines, the smooth operation of which is indispensably needed by the war, have been driven into that plight?

Especially noteworthy to the Japanese in connection with the same problem is that the Labor Party, at this critical moment, still has the audacity of putting up its self-motivated move at the cost of national existence—a fact which is far from the understanding of this nation in East Asia, whose 100-million population is consolidated as one man on the simple purpose of prosecuting the war successfully.

Britain, it may be described, now looks as if keeping up her long-distance race with others while her case of cancer is greatly hampering her paces. The plight is to be pitied even with our enemy.

### Chungking and Second War Front In Europe

NICHI NICHI—Just when the Imperial Forces' spearhead had moved deep into Chungking's defenses, the regime was struck with another surprise with the formation of an Anglo-American-Soviet understanding. The new agreement is most assuredly a hard blow to Chungking both morally and strategically.

The agreement, it is understood, is the promise made by the Anglo-American Powers to stage a second war front by way of supporting the Soviets. This promise, although apparently impracticable in view of the present plight of the two Anglo-Saxon countries, will at least serve as a suggestion that the same countries will hereafter direct their main attention to the European theater of war.

This present turn of things will be a great blow to the Chiang regime, which has so far kept up its futile resistance against Japan only on the strength of the Anglo-Saxon aid to Chungking.

The Anglo-Saxon countries have never aided the Chiang Administration out of their altruistic motives. They merely wanted to support General Chiang Kai-shek in order to let him put up a defense line to protect their ill-gotten rights and interests in East Asia. It was quite apparent, therefore, that the aid would eventually stop to the utter alarm of the Chungking regime when it became useless as a protector. Chungking should have been awakened to this fact long before.

If, by chance, the aid-Chiang measures are to be continued, the new situation in East Asia, however, allows no chance of the promise being fulfilled. Today, when Britain and the United States cannot even expect to send help to India and Australia, how will Chungking be provided with aid?

Now Chungking is completely cut from any hope of improving its fast collapsing state. It has been placed outside the sphere where its solicitations and begging are effective.

### Confusion in United States

YOMIURI—The entire United States of America is now in a state of unprecedented confusion as the result of her successive reverses in the current war. Pessimism as to the future of the war is rapidly mounting among the people, many of whom are openly announcing their distrust of President Roosevelt.

At the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia, into which the President and his close followers dragged the nation, the United States had a full conviction that its armed forces could crush the Japanese. Even after hearing of the historic victory of the Japanese Navy at Pearl Harbor, the nation was still left with abundant trust in their authorities who would turn the tide soon, chiefly on the strength of the rich resources of their land.

Thus, up to three or four months of the outbreak of the war, the Roosevelt Administration managed to pull along the nation some way or other.

The case, however, is quite different now. The Americans, especially since the recent reverses of their Navy at Midway Islands and the Japanese successes at Aleutian Archipelago, have been greatly perturbed and panic stricken. They have now come out with unprecedentedly noisy criticism of the policy of their present administration.

There are many members of the Congress who would openly criticize the measures being adopted by the Roosevelt regime concerning the present war. Some would even go so far as to persuade the chief executive to resign right away. And it is these Congressional views which are richly reflected in the press of the country. A recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, it is reported, advised the nation that they should continue their fight against the President till his resignation is realized.

The whole United States should be reminded in this connection that Japan, just before the outbreak of the current hostilities with America, did her best to avoid war, which the American leaders would not listen to. The Japanese nation, therefore, is now firmly resolved to beat their enemies till they are annihilated. The American nation is confronted with much more serious question than their dissatisfaction of the Roosevelt Government.

# AMBOINA ISLANDERS WELCOME JAPANESE

### Mohammedans Hold Rally as Gesture of Equal Treatment With Christians

The Mohammedans inhabiting Amboina Island, one of the Moluccas, recently held a big rally in order to express their thanks for the considerate treatment accorded them by the Japanese Military Administration, reported a member of the Navy Information Service to the Hochi.

The Dutch authorities, the report says, had hitherto treated the Christians better than the Mohammedans for the purpose of propagating Christianity in the Dutch colonies.

Consequently, the native Christians had been considered to be higher socially than the Mohammedans. Moreover, the Dutch Government put pressure on the religious assemblies of the Mohammedans and imposed a high tax on them, who go on pilgrimage to Arabia.

Since the occupation of the island, the Japanese Military Administration has treated the Mohammedans and Christians quite equally.

**Grateful to Japanese**

This policy of Japan invoked an excited gratitude among the Mohammedans. In order to express their thanks to the Japanese adiminstrators, 1,000 representatives of the Mohammedans recently held a big rally and procession in Amboina, the capital of the island.

At the meeting which was held in front of the headquarters of the Imperial Expeditionary Force, a representative of the attendants made the following declaration:

"We hereby express our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese Expeditionary Force. We are ready to fight for the ideal of 'Indonesia for the Indonesians,' in full cooperation with the Japanese. We hope the Japanese administrators will guide us forever in the future."

Meanwhile, the Mohammedans are giving helpful hand to the military administration in the construction work.

Though a small island, Amboina has a considerably big population, and its mountainous part is thickly covered with virgin forests.

**Enemy Soldiers Captured**

Most of the Dutch and Australian soldiers, who had been stationed in this island, were captured soon after the Japanese landed on the island. However, the remnants had fled into the mountains, carrying arms and ammunition.

In order to annihilate these remnants, who had launched guerilla battle from time to time, the Imperial Force started an expedition in the mountainous areas. They had to undergo great difficulties because the topography presented almost insurmountable obstacles.

Whenever the Japanese soldiers entered the villages in the mountains, they were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants. They greeted the Imperial troops with Rising Sun flags in their hands and presented the soldiers with tea, fruits and cakes.

Some village masters of the adjoining islands came to Amboina and asked the military administration that the Japanese soldiers should land on their islands.

The inhabitants of Amboina Island are very fond of dancing and are skillful dancers. In the evening, boys and girls of the island, attired in their best, assemble in the public ground and perform local dances, carrying torches in their hands.

Some of their dances signify the meaning of surrender and others symbolize the joy of triumph. The Japanese soldiers are especially fond of seeing the dances, which resemble the local dances of their homeland.

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# BIG RESULTS GAINED IN RICE CULTIVATION

### Experiments in Philippines Prove Three Crops Yearly Possible—Output Boosted

The Horai Rice which had been transplanted for experimental purposes from Taiwan to the Philippines produced a remarkably abundant harvest, giving a bright prospect in rice production there, reported Domei from Manila on Sunday.

For the purpose of increasing the agricultural production in the Philippines, the Japanese Military Administration had Horai Rice, a species of rice indigenous to Taiwan, transplanted to a plantation in the suburbs of Manila.

Mr. Abe and Mr. Takamiya, both agricultural experts, set to work on the experiment in late March, employing native farmers.

Owing to the primitive agricultural methods hitherto employed by the natives, rice production in the Philippines takes about 150 days and the amount of yield reaches only 40 bushels per acre.

The result of the experiment conducted by the Japanese agricultural experts with advanced farming methods, revealed that the Horai Rice can be harvested in 110 days after planting and that 160 bushels can be raised on one acre.

This fact further indicated that three crops a year can safely be expected in the Philippines, where only a crop has hitherto been raised.

Recounting the process of experiment and the difficulties he had undergone, Mr. Abe said:

"The rice which has hitherto been planted here is not suited to the climate and soil of the Philippines. Because the Filipino farmers do not fertilize nor weed the rice-fields, it takes more than 150 days before rice is harvested and the amount reaches only about 40 bushels per acre.

"In the experimental plantation, I have had the native farmers thoroughly weed the land which job they disliked very much. Moreover, I fertilized the rice-field with sulphate of ammonia and copra meal.

"In consequence of our efforts, the Horai Rice became ripe enough for harvest in early June, 110 days after planting and the amount of crop reached 160 bushels per acre on the average. In the field, where much fertilizer was specially laid, 200 bushels were obtained.

"In the light of these facts, it is to be expected that the production of rice here will be increased to an amount enough to meet the demand of the entire Philippines. The Filipino farmers who took part in our enterprise were surprised at the remarkable result."

Meanwhile, Shozo Murata, supreme adviser to the Military Administration Department of the Philippines, and other officials concerned, inspected the plantation on June 13, the report adds.

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## *Shaki, Panchiaopu Fall To Japanese Advance*

(Continued From Page 1)

military objectives on the Kweilin airfield. The bombers assumed a fighting formation and returned fire.

Another group of Curtis P-40's, emerging from the clouds soon was spotted by the Japanese fighters when the latter were about to start a machine-gun attack on the airfield, following the bombing attack.

A great air battle ensued between the Japanese fighters and bombers and 11 enemy fighters.

The Japanese fighters opened fire on the enemy planes and instantly shot down two, which crashed to the earth in flames. Seven more enemy craft were sent down by the Japanese planes within 15 minutes, it was revealed.

### An Invitation

The maid of a very stingy man, in whose family no entertainments were ever given, was one day carrying a basket of crockery down to the river to wash it. An acquaintance whom she met said,

—So you are having guests to dinner today, are you?

—It'll be a generation (30 years) hence that you'll hear of our master giving a dinner party, replied the girl. Go along with you.

This being repeated to the master, he said to the maid,—Who asked you to talk so freely, and actually to fix a date?

—Quips from a Chinese Jest Book

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# CONTROL BODIES ARE GIVEN MORE POWER

### Associations Are to Be Allowed Joint Purchases and Sales of Raw Materials, Etc.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has made a tentative decision to empower the Control Associations to exercise the right of economic operations with an end to reinforcing these organs in view of the fact that the Control Associations are now an object of frequent criticism for their becoming bureaucratic and inefficient in personnel structure.

Originally, the Control Associations were set up on the basis of the Major Industries Ordinance allowing unified control over various branches of industry concerned on the strength of the Ordinance and in accordance with the leader principle. These organs, however, were not granted absolute authority over the branches of industry represented, some of them finding it impossible even to control their members satisfactorily.

Under the present circumstances, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to authorize the Control Association to make economic operations by lending Managing Body-like character thereto with the object of having them effect thoroughgoing control over the departments concerned.

To be more concrete, the Ministry has agreed to allow the Control Associations to make joint purchases of raw materials, joint sales of manufactures and goods, lending of funds, accommodation of funds, etc., within their respective industrial departments.

In addition to the foregoing enterprises, the authorities concerned are considering various other economic operations for the Control Associations to undertake, and these enterprises are to be enforced successfully. In allowing the organs to practise economic operations, there is the necessity of making partial revision in the present Major Industries Ordinance. At any rate, it is considered noteworthy that the Control Associations which have authority to control the departments concerned on the basis of the leadership principle, have now been granted additional control power.

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## OUSTING OF BRITISH FROM INDIA IS HELD KEY TO NEW ORDER

### Rash Behari Bose, Anand M. Sahay, Nyru Making Plans For Mass Meeting

### BRITAIN'S END NEARS

### People of Nation Are All United Now in Aspiration for Independence

Domei

BANGKOK, June 12.—Rash Behari Bose, famous Indian independence movement leader in Japan, accompanied by Arand M. Sahay, representing Indian residents in Japan, and A. M. Nyru, representing those in Manchoukuo, arrived here by air on May 29 and since has been busily engaged in the preparations for holding a large scale Indian independence mass meeting here. He called on authorities of the Thai Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon and after that met newspapermen. In the course of the interview Mr. Bose emphasized that it was absolutely necessary for the independence of India to drive out the British imperialism from India and that the overthrow of the British rule in India was the key to the construction of a new order in East Asia as well as of the world.

**Subhas Speaks**

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian Independence movement in Germany, at his press conference yesterday declared that as a result of careful and calm observation of the situation in Asia and Europe, he was convinced that the downfall of the British Empire by the war is not only inevitable but imminent.

Stating that it was his firm belief that the Axis countries, Japan, Germany and Italy, would become the natural allies of the Indian people, Mr. Bose declared that the Axis countries, which are fighting against British Imperialism, are the best allies of India.

Indian leaders sometimes are divided in their ideas of the method to be employed, but they all are united in their aspiration for independence, he said.

That India will not gain its independence unless the British Empire collapses is clearly evident, he said, adding that when the time comes, the Indian leaders will unsheath their swords.

With proper leadership and the necessary help, the overthrow of British domination and the attainment of freedom for India is not impossible, Mr. Bose declared.

The coming months will verify the truth of the above statements, he concluded.

## BETTER TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN ASIA SEEN

### Direct Railway Lines to Be Built Connecting Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi

With the rapid development of the War of Greater East Asia, necessity is already keenly felt by the authorities for the direct railway service between various centers within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Saigon reaching here Saturday, reports Domei.

Enthusiatically supported by the governments of French Indo-China and Thailand, plans are under consideration for the construction in the very near future of direct railway lines connecting Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, and Hanoi, it is said.

Furthermore, the mainland of the continent of Asia and the East Indies will eventually be connected when a submarine tunnel is bored between the Shonan Island and Sumatra enabling the exchange of important raw materials such as petroleum, iro-ores, rubber, coal and tin.

In parallel with this gigantic railway construction program in which all the important centers within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere including Rangoon, Shonan City, Sumatra, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, Canton and Shanghai will be connected, it is further reported that the long-delayed project of the canal through the Isthmus of Kra in the Malay Peninsula will also be constructed to facilitate the fast transport of the Burmese rice to Japan linking the Bengal Bay with the South China Sea.

DAWN BREAKS IN SOUTHERN WATERS SILHOUETTING IMPERIAL TROOPS
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## BURMESE HOPEFUL REGARDING FUTURE

### Dr. Ba Maw Tells People That Nation Must Cooperate With Japan

### TO EXCHANGE VIEWS

### Country Is Important Testing Place for Setting Up of New Order

Domei

RANGOON, June 13.—The Burmese people are beginning to have great hopes for the future of Burma, declared Dr. Ba Maw, chief of the preparations committee for the establishment of the central administrative organ of Burma, upon his arrival here yesterday from an undisclosed place.

"Hereafter, we have to swim with the current from the east and not with the current from the west," he said, adding that he aspired to support Japan's military operations and to do his utmost for the independence of Burma.

"The relations between Japan and Burma now are the center of interest, and as this country is an important experimental place for the establishment of a new order, a heavy responsibility rests upon our shoulders," he said.

"As pointed out by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, this country is a part of the area covered by the Greater East Asia operations and all future policies will have to be formulated on the assumption that victory will be gained at any cost," Dr. Ba Maw declared.

"Burma is at the front gate of its administrative policy and organization, and I, therefore, should like to exchange views with the Japanese authorities without reserve," he said, adding that in two or three months, he wished to form a committee.

Views concerning administrative measures, will be studied and those against the new order will have to be extirpated," he concluded.

## I.R.A. POLITICAL GROUP APPOINTS NEW LEADERS

### Ex-Cabinet Minister Among One Given Vice-Chairman Post —28 Directors Named

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association at a permanent directors meeting, Saturday afternoon, decided upon two vice-chairmen and 28 directors of the Political Affairs Investigation Council of the Association, as well as 15 chairmen of the ministrial committees of the Council, states Domei.

The newly-appointed vice-chairmen are: Shinji Yoshino, former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Eikichi Katsuta, member of the House of Representatives.

Included among the new 28 directors are Prince Hirotaro Katsura, of the Upper House, Soichiro Kita, of the Lower House, Dr. Masamichi Royama, of the Lower House, and Viscount Yasumichi Kato, of the Upper House.

It is learned that the initial gathering of the leading members of the Political Affairs Investigation Council, will take place at the Dai Toa Kaikan Hall today when discussions will center on the formula for the successful functioning of the Council.

## THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

### Attacks on Aleutians and Midway

Japanese Navy Units, in close collaboration with Japanese Army Units, attacked and occupied a number of important points on the Aleutian Islands last week in the first military invasion experienced by the Western Hemisphere in more than a hundred years. At the same time, a Japanese Fleet attacked the Midway Islands, sank two American aircraft carriers and inflicted other damage on the American fleet which it drew into action.

Starting with a surprise air bombardment of Dutch Harbor on June 4 and 5, the Japanese Forces on June 7 succeeded in reducing a number of points on the Aleutian Islands. Fourteen planes shot down or destroyed, two groups of oil tanks and an airplane hangar set afire, and one large transport sunk were the enemy losses in the northern area.

In the attack on Midway on June 5, Japanese aircraft subjected the enemy stronghold to severe blasting, and shot down 120 enemy planes, while the Japanese Fleet drew out the American fleet into action. An American aircraft carrier of the Enterprise class and another of the Hornet class were sunk. Japanese losses were stated to be one aircraft carrier lost, another damaged, and a cruiser damaged, while 35 of the Japanese planes failed to return from the attack.

In the Australian area, Japanese submarines followed up their raid in Sydney Harbor of the previous week by shelling the cities of Sydney and Newcastle on June 8. Other Japanese submarines operating off the coast of Africa caused the area around the port of Durban in Natal Province to be placed under complete blackout and emergency defense measures.

### I.R.A.A. Structure Strengthened

In line with the current popular movement for the strengthening of the national structure, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on June 9 adopted plans for the extension of its activities. Parallel with the new development, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Association, was made a member of the Cabinet as a State Minister without Portfolio.

### First Six Months of the War

The completion of one half year of the War of Greater East Asia on June 8 found the Japanese nation in a joyous and thankful mood over the continuous succession of unparalleled victories won by their armed forces. Although no special celebration beyond the usual ritual performed on the monthly Rescript Observance Day was held, Imperial Headquarters and the various commanders in the field, including General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army Forces in the Southern Regions, used the occasion to issue statements reviewing the course of the six months' fighting.

### Scientists to Advise Government

A Council of noted scientists will advise the Government with respect to the rational utilization of the surplus natural resources of the Japanese-occupied regions in the southwestern Pacific, it was announced last week. The Japanese Association for the Advancement of Science is to undertake the organization of this technical council at the request of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So far, 25 of the 30 men who are to compose the Council have already been named, including distinguished members of the Imperial Academy and professors of both the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities.

### New System of Committees in Cabinet

Designed to weld the general public and the Government more closely together, a new system of committees in the Cabinet and in the various Ministries took shape last week as the result of the formal adoption of the plan by the Cabinet on June 2. Under the new system, the Cabinet and each of the Ministries except the War and the Navy Ministries will have attached to them committees selected from among members of both Houses of the Diet and from the general public. Participating in the work of drawing up general policies and also of supervising their execution, these committees are expected to correct some of the deficiencies inherent in a professional bureaucracy. On June 9, the Government announced the names of the 374 commissioners who had been selected to fill these new posts.

### Riots Break Out in Sind

Serious rioting, reported to have broken out in the Sind region of Western India a couple of weeks ago, continued to grow in intensity and extent. Instigated originally by the followers of the Mohammedan leader Pir Pagro, who had been imprisoned since last October, the movement rapidly appeared to be growing into a general uprising for the cause of independence.

The British authorities who resorted to martial law for the first time in 22 years found it necessary last week to extend greatly the area over which it is being applied. Meanwhile Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Abul Kalam Azad, the three greatest political leaders of India, met on June 10 at Wardha presumably to confer on their relations with the British rule in view of the developing situation.

### Taiwanese Enlisted in Army

For the first time in history, Taiwanese have been accepted for enlistment in the regular Japanese Army, military authorities at Taihoku announced last week. Out of the tens of thousands who tried to volunteer, 1,020 succeeded in passing the examinations to become the first regular troopers to be enrolled from the southern island dependency. The first batch of 508 will undergo a six months' preliminary training from July 10 after which they are to be duly admitted to the Army, while the remainder will start their training from January 20, 1943.

### U.S. Admits Sinking of Lexington

After attempting to deny its losses, the United States Navy Department on June 12 finally admitted the sinking of the aircraft carrier Lexington as well as other vessels in the Battle of the Coral Sea in the early part of May. The confession finally confirms the earlier announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters concerning the sinking of an aircraft of the Saratoga class, which is now revealed as having been the Lexington. Presumably the other ship of the same class sunk by the Japanese earlier in the war was the Saratoga, the two ships having been identical in shape and size.

## SUMO GIANTS FOR HSINKING

In order to demonstrate Japanese Sumo wrestling in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire at Hsinking, Grand Champion Futabayama and other wrestlers of the Japan Wrestlers' Association left Tokyo Station on Sunday morning by special train for Manchoukuo.

The wrestlers will participate in a six-day tournament from July 10 at Hsinking. They are scheduled to return on July 25.

### 2 Allied Ships Torpedoed

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—A United States merchantship and a British medium-sized freighter have been torpedoed by Axis submarines in the Atlantic, it was officially announced by the Navy Department of the United States today, reports a Washington dispatch reaching here.

## AXIS CITIZENS REACH LISBON

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—The diplomat exchange ship Drottningholm arrived here yesterday from the United States with 985 Axis diplomats and citizens aboard.

The ship is scheduled to sail for the United States on June 18 after taking aboard Allied evacuees, who are expected to gather here by June 16.

## BIG TANK WARFARE RAGING IN N. AFRICA IN FIERCE FIGHTING

### Strong Offensive Directed by Colonel-General Rommel Against British Forces

### SOVIET BASE ATTACKED

### Germans Capture 3,600 Prisoners, 41 Guns, 12 Tanks and 400 Trench Mortars

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—A tremendous battle of tanks and armored cars now is raging in the deserts of Libya as the British and German forces vie for supremacy in North Africa, an Associated Press dispatch reported here today.

Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German mechanized troops in Libya, is said to have concentrated tanks and dive-bombers to the north and east of the Libyan front and to have launched a fierce offensive against the British, 48 kilometers southeast of Tobruk on June 11.

**Importance Stressed**

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—Stressing the significance of the fall of Bir Hacheim the most important stronghold for the defense of Tobruk, the German News Agency today said, "Bir Hacheim was unexpectedly well fortified, and its commander, General Claude John Eyre Auchinieck, was able successfully to defend Bir Hacheim, not only due to the strategic nature of the territory but in a stubborn effort to block off the southern attack of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel.

"In this battle, Italo German forces captured and destroyed 600 panzers, 300 guns, several hundred automobiles and trucks and captured more than 12,000 war prisoners, including Sigfried William Steffen, Brigade-General and three other generals.

"These British losses reveal that the North African war has now entered a new stage, because the British soldiers in this sector were especially trained for the African sector of war.

**3,600 Soviet Men Taken**

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—German forces continued their fierce attack on Soviet positions at Sebastopol yesterday and during the last five days of fighting took 3,600 Soviet prisoners and seized 41 guns, 12 tanks and 400 trench mortars, the High Command announced today.

Furthermore, German troops captured 645 Soviet pill-boxes and removed about 20,000 mines during the five days, the communique said.

In the Kharkov sector, German troops reportedly launched heavy attacks against Soviet forces, while Italian and German bombers were said to have shot down 13 Soviet planes in air combats.

**Malta Attacked**

Domei

ROME, June 13.—German and Italian aircraft yesterday fiercely attacked a British naval base on Malta and shot down ten enemy Spitfire planes, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, German bombers yesterday scored direct hits on two enemy merchantmen, totaling 12,000 tons, near Tobruk, the communique said, adding that these two steamers were believed to have been sunk.

In the Marmarica sector, Italian planes reportedly continued their activities yesterday, heavily machine gunning enemy positions in the rear and causing heavy damage. In aerial fighting over Marmarica, 10 enemy planes were said to have been shot down. One of the Italian planes failed to return.

A number of Italian speed boats last night attacked an enemy convoy near Sebastopol and scored torpedo hits, causing heavy damage to a number of ships, the High Command said.

**Olympus Sunk**

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—The British Admiralty yesterday announced the loss of the 1,475 ton submarine Olympus, according to a London dispatch received here today.

However, the announcement revealed nothing as to when or where the submarine was lost, the dispatch adds.

## U.S. PLANE FORCED DOWN

### Flees Into Turkey When Chased By German Aircraft

Domei

VICHY, June 13.—Presumably chased by German aircraft while flying for Sebastopol on the Crimean Peninsula, another United States aircraft today made a forced landing near Diarbekr, Turkey, situated approximately 90 kilometers north of the Syrian border, according to a Havas message from Ankara.

## *Thai Forces Take City of Mong Kook North of Kentung*

Domei

BANGKOK, June 13.—Continuing their sweeping advance in Burma, Thai forces on June 11 captured Mong Kouk, strategic city in the Shan State, 55 kilometers north of Kentung, according to announcement by the Thai Army headquarters today.

## DUKE ASKS INDIANS TO SUPPORT BRITISH

### Difficult Situation Confronts Royal Emissary as Riots Break Out in Country

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—In his radio speech entitled "Know Ye Indians" on the night of June 12, the Duke of Gloucester who arrived in India from western Asia the previous day, emphasized the need for closer cooperation between India and England in very beguiling phraseology. The speech was interpreted as the desperate effort of the brother of the King of England to seduce India into cooperating with England and if possible, make up for the dismal and humiliating rebuff which the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, suffered when he visited India.

However, a new and different situation now confronts the Duke of Gloucester. With the remarkable advance of the Japanese Forces in East Asia and the serious setbacks which the British have been meeting in the campaigns in this section of the world, a large scale riot has broken out in northwestern part of India, evidencing the strong hatred which the Indian people have for the British. Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported, has rejected the British policy of compulsory drafting of the Indians for military service. Furthermore, a new anti-British movement has been set in motion by both Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. In the face of these events, the British have extended the areas in which martial law is applicable.

All these events, it is reported, are sufficient to shake the very foundation of British rule in India. What policy the Duke of Gloucester will take in order to win over the Indian people at this turning-point forms a source of much interest to the third countries.

The present visit of the Duke of Gloucester to India are reminding the Indian people of the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1921. The Prince of Wales was sent there to pacify India which attempted to secure her independence as a reward for her participation in the first World War, and only got her people massacred instead. The popular hatred against the British mounted with increasing tempo. It was at this time that Gandhi started his first non-cooperation movement.

The Prince of Wales was only welcomed with flags hoisted at half mast. The business shops were all closed on the day of his visit. The British authorities were in consternation at this demonstration by the Indians. Immediately Gandhi and Nehru were arrested for an indefinite period, with the result that all India burned with indignation.

The present visit of the Duke of Gloucester is likened to the visit of the Prince of Wales 21 years ago. Britain, it is said, is now planning to force several hundred thousand Indians into defense work. It is not likely that the Duke will succeed in winning the Indian support as the Indian people have nothing to do with the royal dignitary. It is anticipated that he may resort to high handed and aggressive measures to get their support. Should he fail, it will mean that the "largest diamond will fall from the British Crown."

## GENERAL YU IN HSINKING

### Special Envoy Returns From Visit to Mongolia

Domei

HSINKING, June 14.—General Yu Cheng-cheng, Special Envoy of Manchoukuo to the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and his suite of 11, safely returned to Hsinking at 11:50 a.m. today.

General Cheng-cheng left Hsinking on June 7 and arrived in Kalgan on June 9, where he visited Prince Teh and thanked him for his recent felicitation visit.

After a busy four day schedule, General Cheng-cheng left Kalgan on June 12.

While en route home the Special Envoy stopped overnight in Peking.

### Koiso Leaves for Chosen

General Kuniaki Koiso, newly appointed Governor-General of Chosen, will leave for his post at 9 a.m. today by the express Tsubame, reports Domei.

## JAPANESE AIR UNIT DOWNS 9 U.S. CRAFT OVER KWEILIN BASE

### American Airplanes Were Caught Unawares Flying Over Field in Kiangsi Province

### CHINESE REDS ROUTED

### Sasaki Contigent Defeats Communist Troops in Fighting In Wenhsui Sector

Nine American aircraft of the Curtiss-Hawker P-40 type were downed by the Japanese Air Unit in a fierce combat over the Kweilin airfield in Kiangsi Province when the Japanese staged an attack on the base on June 12 at 8 a.m. according to a field dispatch of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, states the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

In the breath-taking aerial duel, the Japanese lost only two planes. Of the total of nine enemy planes which were bagged by the stalwart and courageous Japanese airmen, three were unconfirmed, the dispatch added.

The reason for the appearance of the American planes was reported by the Nichi Nichi as follows:

Chungking thus far has not announced the result of its present war campaigns against the Japanese Forces in the Chekiang-Kiangsi districts, apparently as a policy of keeping secret its severe defeat. On the contrary, Chungking is resorting to its same old tactics of disseminating false propaganda at home and abroad. Why Chungking's treasured planes ever came to challenge the Japanese airplanes is believed to have come from its anticipation that the Japanese troops would withdraw after occupation of the important cities in these sectors and, in which case, Chungking would bomb the retreating Japanese troops. The 11 airplanes which flew over to Kweilin was looking for such a chance. On the contrary, however, they fell prey to the Japanese planes. In scale the aerial fighting of Friday is comparable to that above Changsha in Hunan Province last January and that above Kweteh in the Battle of Hsuchow in 1938.

**Extending Operation**

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 14.—In order to annihilate completely the Communist remnants in Shansi Province, Japanese Forces operating in the Province, are extending their scope of operation and defeating Communist groups at various points, according to field dispatches received here today.

The Murakawa Unit at dawn on June 9 routed about 500 Communist remnants 48 kilometers south of Lanshan.

Meanwhile, the Sasaki Unit recently defeated a large number of Communist troops near Wenshui, while another Japanese Unit at midnight on June 8, annihilated about 600 Communist remnants at a point some 48 kilometers northwest of Wenshui.

**Results of War**

Through successful strategy and tactics, the Japanese Forces operating in Kiangsi Province have annihilated the main forces of the 79th Army of Chungking, which had recently come over there in haste from the ninth war district. The results known up to June 12 are enormous, it is revealed in a field dispatch in Kiangsi received by the Asahi. According to the announcement, the enemy left 11,430 dead bodies on the field and the war prisoners numbered 1,980. Spoils of war consisted of 12 mountain guns, 36 trench mortars, 81 heavy machine-guns, 159 light machine-guns, 3,318 rifles, 270 hand grenades, 12 passenger cars, 50 vans and others. The number of enemy soldiers engaged was 41,000, consisting of the 75th Division, newly organized 11th Division, and others.

## FILM TRADING COMPANY ESTABLISHED IN JAPAN

### New Establishment Will Have Complete Monopoly Over All Foreign Pictures

The Finance Ministry's sanction today was given to the establishment of a Foreign Film Trading Company, capitalized at ¥250,000, which will monopolize all imports of foreign films as well as distribution in Japan, reports Domei.

For the present, the company will engage in distributing about 100 Axis films currently stocked in the country.

Represented in the new firm are seven outstanding film companies including the Saneisha, Kokko, Nippon Film Trading, Mitsuba Trading, Toho and Shochiku companies.

# F.D.R. STEERING U.S. TO 3RD RATE POWER

### Fighting Britain's Battle Teaching Washington Not to Meddle in Outside Affairs

President Roosevelt's mad devotion to the British Empire to fight their battle against the Axis Powers is teaching the American President that it does not pay to "stick his nose" in somebody's affairs. The defeats suffered by the United States on all war fronts by the combined Japanese, German and Italian Forces is playing the funeral dirge for Washington and every indication points to America being degraded to a third rate power.

Latin America and all the South American Republics with the exception of Argentina and Chile are dancing to the music furnished by the Washington Administration and they too have been reluctantly dragged into the war.

Such is the gist of an article appearing in the German journal, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, satirizing the hullabaloo mounting daily among the dissatisfied American public for the dismal showing in the European and Greater East Asia Wars.

**'Scapegoat' of U.S.**

"There is much reason for Latin America to be dissatisfied with Mr. Roosevelt and his blundering warmaking," the newspaper states. "He has estranged most of the South American Republics from the Axis. He nearly got them to declare war on the Axis as well except for the staunch opposition of Chile and Argentina. All South America has gotten from following the advice and orders of the madman of the White House has been economic disruption which threatens to assume more serious proportions in the political and military fields.

"The President promised them an easy victory over the Axis and he has made it virtually impossible to conduct foreign trade of any kind for even coastal shipping has been imperilled by the absolute inability of the United States Navy to cope with the German, Japanese and Italian submarine menace.

"Life magazine reports that there is growing dissatisfaction and unrest in the United States, too. Try as he might Mr. Roosevelt cannot conceal all the facts from the people. They know that the various shortages such as sugar, rubber, metals and commodities are traceable to America's shipping losses.

"They are beginning to realize that all this is unnecessary, that this war could have been avoided and would have been avoided had it not been for the insistence of the Roosevelt Administration of fighting England's war.

"They remember that on May 7, 1941, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, stated: 'With the Administration's approval, I advocate that the United States Navy instantly move to back up the British fleet in the Battle of the Atlantic—to make sure the British life-line.'

**Knox For Britain**

"They recall that one day later, on May 8, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared: 'All the great resources of the United States, including manpower, are committed to one supreme purpose—to see that British seapower shall not be destroyed.'

"Now the American people perceive that not only has the Roosevelt Administration been unable to win the Battle of the Atlantic for Britain, not only is it unable to see to it that British seapower shall not be destroyed as Colonel Knox so pompously put it, but they also see that American seapower is declining so rapidly that unless it is checked and checked soon, the United States itself will soon be a third rate power on the high seas.

"The American people realize that all this was unnecessary except for President Roosevelt's mad devotion to the British Empire and decadent British aristocracy."

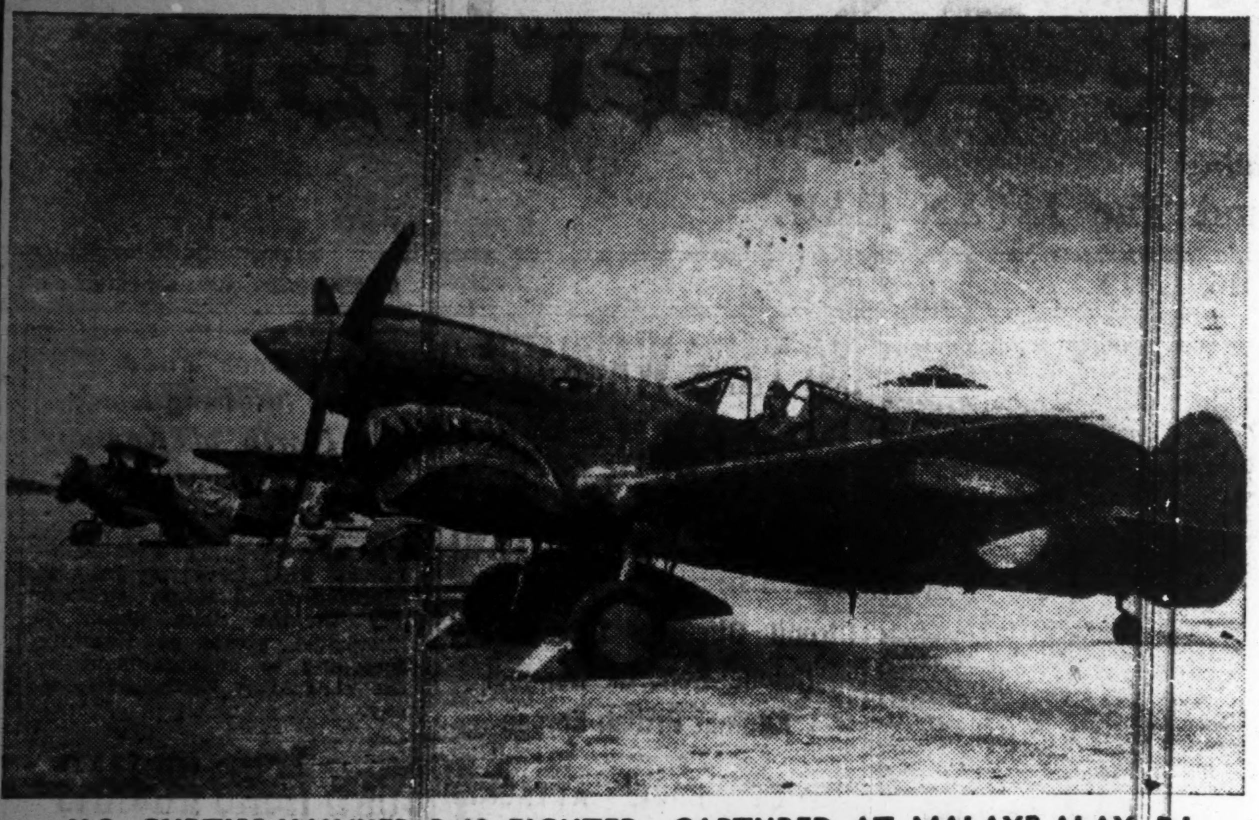
# PLAN TO BOOST SUPPLIES OF CARBON BLACK FORMED

### Two-Year Schedule Formulated To Cope With Ever Increasing Demand of Product

In connection with the decision reached by the Chemical Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in favor of an increase in coal tar quotas for general consumers, the competent auhorities have mapped out a two-year schedule for boosting the production of carbon black in order to ensure enough supplies of this material, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

In view of the prospective expansion of our rubber and petroleum industries, continues the paper, the Chemical Bureau has been induced to voice a suggestion to create a corporation under the title 'Carbon Black Development Company' for the utilization of petroleum products and natural gas, obtainable in sufficient quantities in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South.

It is expected, adds the paper, that the Chemical Bureau will shortly approach the civilian enterprisers interested, before starting negotiations with the Military Authorities for an early formation of the said corporation. Much is expected from the contemplated results of this concern by reason of the ever-increasing demand for carbonblack of late.



U.S. CURTISS-HAWKER P-40 FIGHTER CAPTURED AT MALAYB ALAY, P.I.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

# BRITAIN SUFFERING FROM FOOD DEARTH

### Situation Very Serious as Rationing Inefficient—Populace Score Poor Management

With her expeditionary forces' reverses augmented ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and her food problem growing remarkably serious due to the decisive handicap of her imports of foodstuffs from her overseas sources upon which she has hitherto placed major importance, Great Britain is now groaning under the acute shortage of foodstuffs, reports a special dispatch from a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Lisbon.

The gist of the dispatch follows:

"It was 18 weeks following the outbreak of the European War that the British Government enforced the rationing system for bacon, butter, and sugar. But the rationing was subsequently extended to all items of foodstuffs with the only exception of bread, vegetables and fish.

"The rationing is conducted in such a manner as to cover all individuals' staple foods according to a ticket system, yet the quotas are anything but sufficient. To make things worse, the limited supplies and poor methods of distribution, coupled with the wealthy people's hoardings, the food situation is reportedly serious.

"The food shortage has been accelerated particularly since last March. Following the authorities' drastic curtailment of meat quotas, they placed a ban on the production of uncolored butter in April.

"Meanwhile, the Daily Express complains of the adverse situation to the following effect, saying.

**Scarce and High-Priced**

"'Englishmen have hitherto been privileged with a daily quota of half a pound of meat, but their daily quota has fallen below two ounces. Worse still, vegetables are as scarce as they are high-priced except for potatoes and carrots. As for fish, it is only sardines and pickled cod that are at all obtainable. The sale of cream has been forbidden, and only three eggs are rationed to one person during the whole period. No seasoning is possible in the absence of fats.'

"'What constitutes an inevitable source of headache to the British authorities is the shortage of bottoms, which has been aggravated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and which is fundamentally responsible for the shortage of foodstuffs in Britain.

"'Even if the British authorities keep up the rationing system at the present rate, Britain annually needs minimum supplies from her foreign resource of 5,200,000 tons of wheat and 1,500,000 tons of meat in addition to other edibles. For the transportation of these bulky volumes of commodities from abroad, Britain needs a fleet of 1,000 freighters each averaging 5,000 tons in capacity.

"'With a view to making up for the heavy decrease in imports of foodstuffs from abroad, the British authorities are now working on a program to reclaim land to the extent of 6,000,000 acres. But farmers are visibly hesitating to take up the task by reason of poor bargaining and the shortage of fertilizers. The authorities are also contemplating the employment of school children's labor for cultivation of farms in the school grounds, but popular complaints have been centered on this move'."

"Another special dispatch reaching the Nichi Nichi from its correspondent at Stockholm discloses the latest situation of food supplies in Britain, which in substance is as follows:

**Sugar for Gunpowder**

"Britain is suffering from the ever-increasing difficulty in obtaining foodstuffs, the most scarce commodities in this state of affairs being sugar, butter, marmalade, fruits, eggs and milk. The shortage of sugar is, it is learned, ascribable to its utilization for gunpowder production. Britain has on hand larger orders placed by Soviet Russia for sugar, but she is hopeless in this connection.

"The growing shortage of butter is due mainly to the paralyzed navigation of British vessels between her homeland and New Zealand, the largest butter producing areas in the world, in consequence of the war spreading over the Pacific Ocean and the shortage of fruits has been accelerated by her handicapped imports from Australia.

"It will be remembered that Britain had an intention to redouble the navigation of her vessels to her various dominions prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to hoard meat from foreign sources in a vain attempt to court attendance on the nation. But nothing like this is feasible at the present time.

"The fact, is the nation's restlessness and their complaints are worsening the serious food problem now confronting the British Empire."

## *Soldier-Astronomer Discovers New Comet With Crude Telescope*

**The discovery of a new comet with a crude telescope constructed from an old refractory lens, automobile parts and tin cans was made by Minoru Honda, former employe of the Kurashiki Observatory in Okayama Prefecture who was called to the colors last year and stationed in Shonan City, the Yomiuri reported from Shonan City today, states Domei. Mr. Honda, who was pursuing his favorite hobby of astronomy despite the exigencies of the war, last Tuesday accidently discovered the new comet while showing his friends the stars through his homemade telescope. After three days of observation to fix the position and movement of the comet, which was between Leo and Leo minor, Mr. Honda reported his discovery to the Tokyo Observatory last Friday.**

### Local Highways

In view of the importance of local highways for developing trade and industry and for spreading culture, the Manchoukuo Government which had created the Bureau of State Highways to carry out the national road program, established the Public Works Bureau in the Department of People's Welfare to take charge of the extension and improvement of local roads in Manchoukuo. The machinery of public works administration has been modified from time to time and now the control over public works, both national and local belongs to the Department of Communications, with the public works sections in local governments as the immediate organs of execution.

# GERMANY EXTENDS WAR WATER ZONES

### All Ships Navigating Within Designated Areas to Be Sunk From June 26

**Domei**

BERLIN, June 13.—The German Government tonight issued a statement announcing the extension of the belligerent water zone from the waters adjacent to France, Belgium, Holland and around the British Isles to the waters around Greenland, off Canada and the United States.

The announcement warned that any vessel navigating in these designated waters as from June 26 will be sunk without notice.

It is understood, the announcement was issued in order to cope with a new war situation resulting from the expansion of the warfare in the Atlantic due to the American participation.

The scope of the designated waters is as follows:

The line of belligerent war waters ending at the 3rd degree of east longitude and the 63rd degree of north latitude, on the Belgian coast, shall be extended to a point 10th degree of west latitude, from which the line extends to the point 68th degree of north latitude on the coast of Greenland and then to Cape Farewell along the coast of the same island.

The line then extends to Cape Harrison whence proceeds south along the Canadian coast as far as Key West, Florida, the United States.

From this point, the line is to go further to the point at 47th degrees and 30 minutes north latitude after crossing the point at 20 degrees north latitude and 60 degrees west longitude, the point 45 degrees north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude and the point 42 degrees north latitude and 5 degrees west longitude, on the coast of France.

### Ishiguro Appointed

Appointment of Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, as the chief secretary of the Manchuria Emigration Society was decided at a meeting of the secretaries of the same society, held at the Overseas Minister's official residence at 4:00 p.m. Saturday, states Domei.

The meeting was attended by Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino, chairman, General Kuniaki Koiso, who retired from the post of the chief secretary following his appointment as Governor-General of Chosen, and other secretaries.

## *Burmese Priest Presents Buddha's Ashes To Army Adviser as Token of Friendship*

The ceremony of presenting the sacred ashes of Gautama Buddha to Hyogoro Sakurai, chief adviser to the Imperial Military Administration in Burma, by the Chief Priest of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon was held on June 10 at the Pagoda.

A dispatch from Rangoon to the Nichi Nichi gives the following story concerning the presentation of the ashes of Buddha:

Mr. Sakurai who was born in Kanazawa Prefecture is a devout Buddhist believer. He has made it his mission to restore the defunct temple Iosan near Kanazawa to its old status. Before he left his home town to take up his new post in Burma, he made his will by which a large sum of ¥2,000,000 was to be donated to the Iosan Temple, if he should die.

A short time after his arrival in Rangoon, he called on the Chief Priest of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, well-known temple in Rangoon and presented him a priestly scarf embroidered with gold thread. The priest was so much pleased with the scarf that he immediately put it on saying that he had never seen such a splendid scarf in his life of 90 years. Then they talked as if they had known each other for many years. The Chief Priest who was touched by Mr. Sakurai's deep faith in Buddhism decided to present him the ashes of Buddha.

It will be recalled the Buddhists were persecuted many centuries ago when India was invaded by the Mohammedans. As a result, the Burmese fled into the mountain regions in the west. The ashes of Buddha being taken away with them, were distributed in many places in Burma, Siam and Ceylon Island. In Japan, the only ashes which were presented by Siam years ago are enshrined today at the Nissen Temple in Nagoya.

At the presentation ceremony, the ashes brought from Ceylon Island and kept at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda and a scroll in which the history of the same temple is written were presented to Mr. Sakurai in the presence of Japanese attendants and native Buddhist believers, who came to the ceremony barefooted.

Mr. Sakurai expressed his gratitude on this special occasion, saying, "I am very grateful to be presented with the ashes of Buddha. I hope the relation between Japan and Burma will become closer through religion. The restoration of Iosan Temple can wait for some time though I have collected over ten images of Buddha to be placed in the temple, an alabaster image of Burmese origin being one of them.

"I wish to consecrate Iosan Temple to the ashes of Buddha and the alabaster image where the souls of the dead heroes in the War of Greater East Asia and the pioneers who died in the South in the earlier days, are to be worshipped."

It will not be long before the sacred ashes of Buddha will arrive in Japan.

# ARTISTS IMPRESSED BY SOUTH SCENERY

### Fujita and Yamaguchi Complete Paintings Depicting Malaya, Hongkong Battlefields

Tsuguji Fujita and Hoshun Yamaguchi, both noted artists, who had been sent South by the War Ministry to depict the southern front, arrived on June 11 at a certain base on their way back to Tokyo, the Asahi reports.

Saying that this was their greatest and most unforgettable experience, the two artists gave their impressions of their recent commission as follows:

Speaking first, Mr. Fujita, internationally known for his cat pictures, stated, "I was in Shonan Island all the time, painting the battle scene of Bukit Timah, where one of the greatest battles was fought in the war annals of the world.

"Fortunately, there were many officers and commanders there who had taken part in the battle, and I was able to hear many tales of heroism from them.

**Officers Willingly Pose**

"They were so kind as to pose for me in their blood-stained uniforms worn during the battle, and they wished that I would succeed in my painting.

"Impressed by their sincerity and kindness, I put my whole self into my work and painted continuously.

"Although I have painted war scenery in central, southern, and northern China formerly, I have never come across such enormous butterflies that would come fluttering from the nearby forests.

"However, unlike the Chinese fronts, there is no danger of attack by the remnants of the defeated army. The inhabitants have returned to their work, filled with gratitude and respect for the Imperial soldiers, and I had no difficulty with my work.

"The southern sky, moreover, is so bright and clear, and the green of the trees is so beautiful. Then, there are the sun burnt soldiers in short sleeve shirts and shorts. I was really very glad to have such rich materials so characteristic of the South."

Mr. Yamaguchi then gave his impressions. "I painted the scenery of the general attack upon Hongkong. After all, that city was the base of British aggression upon East Asia. The roads are splendid and the stronghold was equipped with the most modern of facilities. I strongly felt the moderness of this war's atmosphere and color unlike those of the China Affair.

"On the other hand, as there are many Chinese in that city, there is quite a strong influence of Chinese in the background of the war."

## TAIWAN RICE HARVESTED

### First Crop Transplanted in P.I. Turns Out Successfully

**Domei**

MANILA, June 14.—The first harvest of Taiwan rice which was transplanted here under the direction of the Military Administration Department for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in the Philippines is now being reaped in an experimental 20-acre farm in the outskirts of the city.

Shozo Murata, adviser for the Military Administration Department, and other officials yesterday inspected the farm, which was cultivated by Filipino farmers under the guidance of Japanese agricultural experts.

### Formally Joins Allies

**Domei**

LISBON, June 13.—Mexico formally joined the Allied Nations beginning June 14 in the present war against the Axis Powers, it was officially announced by Stephen Early, Secretary to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, today, reports a Reuters dispatch reaching here.

## Radio Program

**Subject to Change Without Notice**
**Regular Program (Weekdays)**

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

**Monday**
**—Morning—**

6:30 Serial Talk, "The Spirit of Eastern Thought," by Hisashi Uta; Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Wind Music.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Industrial Boy Fighters," by Hiroichi Kachi of Welfare Ministry.
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Narration and Music on "Hide and Seek Play."

**—Afternoon—**

12:30 Harmonica Concert.
1:00 Narration: "The War Dead." (S. Murou) by Shizue Natsukawa.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Real Scientific Life," by Dr. Masasaburo Uramoto.
2:00 National School Newspaper Hour.
2:30 Chorus and Wind Music; Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Military Education and Real Battle," by Captain Kazuo Kitamura, member of Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters.

**—Evening—**

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Samurai Story Telling, by Ichiryusai Teikyo.
6:30 Nagoya Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra: "Symphony No. 11 (Military)" (Haydn) 1st, 2nd and 4th Movements.
7:50 "News From Berlin," Hour.
8:00 Story Telling; Farmers' Hour.
9:00 News; Sankyoku Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Saigon, French Indo-China.

## *Courageous Action of Seven Japanese Men During Army Operation in Tuchang Told*

How seven warriors on June 2, after swimming valiantly across a river in a downpour and under a rain of enemy bullets, succeeded in overpowering the enemy in the Tuchang operation is reported by the Asahi correspondents stationed on a battleship on Lake Poyang.

"After landing on Tachishan in the vicinity of Tuchang on June 2, a certain army unit sped through a torrent of rain and came near the city wall of western Tuchang," the report states.

"However, their advance to the wall was intercepted by a wide river. There was no time to wait for the boats, or the chance to destroy the enemy would be lost.

"The commander could not let the enemies go when they were only a span before them. 'Come on! Who will swim across?' he screamed out.

"'I will.' Seven volunteers stepped up before him. The seven, which included Sergeant Yoshiaki Nakagawa (Tottori Prefecture), Corporal Masao Taniguchi (Tottori), Superior Private Hiroshi Yasuo (Fukushima), Superior Private Kuniyoshi Hida (Fukushima), First Class Private Soichi Watanabe (Fukushima), Yoshiichi Kawasaki (Hyogo), and First Class Private Ichiro Toda (Hyogo) were all confident swimmers.

"They immediately stripped off their clothes and with the gun in their hands plunged into the torrential current.

"Seeing the seven, the enemies began to fire upon them. The Imperial soldiers on the shore fired upon the enemies likewise. The seven gallants swam courageously through this storm of bullets.

"Just then a shot hit First Class Private Ichiro Toda. He raised his head for a second, and in the next moment disappeared below the current.

"The enemies kept firing upon the remaining six. The comrades on the shore fired all the more violently and prayed to God for the safety of these braves.

"The six finally reached the shore. They immediately dashed to the city wall.

"Surprised at their ferocious force, the enemies took to their heels. The six were not to be stopped. They chased after the running enemies and succeeded in destroying them. Thus they meritoriously opened the way for the attack upon Tuchang."

# BRITISH WAR COSTS MOUNTING RAPIDLY

### National Production Capacity Believed to Have Reached Maximum Point

**Special**

BERLIN, June 14.—Britain is prepared to spend large sums on her war conduct, states the weekly war economic review of the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News). Total expenditure in the fiscal years was as follows: In 1939-40, £1.7 billion; 1940-41, £3.8 billion; and in 1941-42, £4.776 billion. According to the recently published budget even £5.286 million have been provided for the fiscal year of 1942-43.

Concerning the aforementioned figures it is first of all interesting that they show a slowing down of the increase in war expenditure. According to the new budget, £510 million more are to be disbursed than in the previous fiscal year. Compared to this, the increase of expenditure from 1940-41 to 1941-42 amounted to roughly £1,500 millions, that is almost exactly three times as much as the current increase.

**Maximum Capacity**

The relatively small increase in the current fiscal year permits the conclusion that British production capacity has reached a certain limit, most probably its maximum output which it can no longer surpass. If these findings are compared with the effective British war achievements and successes in the individual war theaters, an optimistic prediction concerning the future course of the war as far as the British are concerned cannot be made. With the material achievements thus far, which after all in countries with a liberalistic economic constitution are still reflected by and estimated from a financial viewpoint, the war against the Tripartite Powers can hardly be won.

To this must be added the fact that the amounts actually spent on war purposes are in no way identical with the production figures which might perhaps have been reached in times of peace for similar sums. In order to obtain a picture which approximates the actual facts, it is necessary to consider the increase of prices which has taken place since the beginning of the war. Since then wholesale prices in Britain have risen by more than 50 per cent, and the general index of living costs by roughly 28 per cent. One is therefore quite justified in concluding that at least one-third of British war expenditure so far has not been spent on material goods, but was compensated by the general increase in prices.

**Inflation Scare**

The price element, however, is interesting not only in connection with production, but also as a criterion of the inflationist tendencies in British war financing. In view of the growing apprehension concerning an inflation, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, declared about the middle of April that so far an inflation in Britain has been avoided but he said every precaution must be taken against it.

Apart from the abovementioned figures about the rise of wholesale prices and the index of living costs, the justification of Sir Kingsley's worries is also proved by the fact that the stabilization of prices cost the British Government last year after all the tidy sum of £125 million.

## JAPANESE NOW ENTRUSTED WITH BIG RESPONSIBILITY

### Soho Tokutomi Tells People That Country Must Become Model State

At a lecture meeting held on Saturday from 1 p.m. at the Aoyama Kaikan, Soho Tokutomi in his speech entitled "The Light of Asia" declared that England's glorious history of 200 years has been changed completely by this current war, and stressed that Japan, in order to become the leader of Greater East Asia, must become a model country for the East Asiatic nations.

The gist of his speech, as given in the Nichi Nichi, follows:

"Light is the expression and the figure of Japan. Hitherto, this light has been obstructed by the Anglo-Saxon nations. The complete annihilation of this obstruction—this is the purpose of the War of Greater East Asia.

"I greatly fear that the continuous victories of the Imperial Army and Navy are making many of us forget the importance of this war.

"The Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars cannot be compared in scale to the Greater East Asia War. The history of England from the time of Queen Elizabeth to December 8 of last year was one of continuous victory and conquest.

"This glorious history of 200 years has been torn asunder by the Imperial Army, Navy, and Air Forces. Before the war America and England tried to encircle Japan and make Japan submit to them. Japan had but two choices. Would she fight or would she submit?

"Unless the feeling to conciliate with these countries is swept away completely, they will rise again in power some day. Every American and English thought must be uprooted totally from Japan. The use of English, especially, should be stopped absolutely.

"In order to become the leader of East Asia, Japan must become a model country. She must teach the people of Greater East Asia to respect her and learn from her.

"The present victory is only Act I in the annihilation of the Anglo-Saxons. Act II, Act III and many more acts are still left for us to perform. A greater problem still lies in the future for us to solve."

# VICHY IMPRESSED BY JAPAN'S VICTORY

### Le Temps Praises Great Construction Work Going on in Co-Prosperity Sphere

The brilliant war results gained by Japan during the past six months in the War of Greater East Asia have greatly impressed France, which now has a high regard for this country, states a Vichy dispatch received by the Asahi, according to Domei.

Le Temps in the June 10 issue devoted much space to articles describing Japan's construction work in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The following day, the paper published an article concerning Japan's military operations written by a noted French military commentator, who declared that the United States and Great Britain have been defeated and Japan's advance is decisive, the report said.

The military expert said the fact that the United States and Great Britain are trying to seduce Chungking and Moscow is an admission of their defeat.

Premier Josef Stalin is familiar with the present situation and is not likely to be fooled by the artifice of the Anglo-American Powers, the French military critic pointed out.

Meanwhile, the big change in the international arena will put an end to Chiang Kai-shek's resistance against Japan sooner or later, the commentators said.

France has a high regard for the Japanese Army's brilliant victories and regards it as a vanguard in the establishment of a new order in the world, the Asahi concluded.

### Salvagers Busy

Large boxes full of gold and silver are lying under the water of the Southern seas. The determination of the Japanese Army not to let them rust under the water was manifested in the salvaging work operated in the waters off Shonanto. The salvagers who had been working off the fortress of Corregidor succeeded in refloating five boxes full of gold on June 11, amid the shouts of joy. The box, two feet long, one foot wide and one foot high, each contained six gunny bags of gold, some of which were rusted having been under the water for the last two months, while others were still shining. The soldiers were dazzled by the gold bars, eight inches long, four inches wide, and 1.5 inches thick.

The Americans tore the paper money into pieces but threw gold and silver coins into the sea, thinking that they might be able to come back some day after them. It is calculated that over 1,000 boxes full of silver coins and some hundreds of gold bar are still in the sea.

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# THAI REFORMATION IS MIGHTY PROJECT

### Historic Milestone Being Erected—Premier Pibul Fully Backed

At no time in its long history has Thailand been more alive with the spirit of reform than today, the Asahi reports from Bangkok.

The people of Thailand are looking forward to the anniversary of the Revolution which falls on June 24.

This is a phenomenon which more than anything else illustrates the state of mind into which the Thai people have worked under the far-sighted direction of their Premier, Pibul Songgram, a state of mind in which they will not allow anything under heaven to deflect them from the course they have set out which will lead to a really independent Thailand. The nation will also play its full part as a component part of the Greater East Asia Japan is constructing for the races and nations which are inhabiting this part of the globe.

It was in 1932 that Thailand carried out a revolution.

The epochal step, which for the first time in its long history set Thailand on the pass of a complete and unalloyed independence, an independence free of all atrocious alien influences, was carried out by the Nationalist Party, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, the personality who was at the head of the Thai mission which visited Japan only a short time ago.

A rule for the people by the people was the slogan under which the Nationalists, under the able direction of their chief, worked.

The Thai people stood at their side.

**Reform Carried Out**

Thus, the constitutional change, which toppled the rule of a privileged class and set up a system of constitutional government, was carried out without bloodshed.

For some time, especially since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, there has been a marked increase in the consciousness of the Thai people as an independent people for whom the future has in store a future unclouded by fears and anxieties. The national movement is making headway, as never before, in the remotest corners of the country.

There is no doubt that the coming anniversary of the Revolution, while celebrated by the people ple on a great and dignified scale, will be the occasion for demonstrations which will leave the wide outside world in no doubt that Thailand means to constitute a vital link in the Greater East Asia clain under the enlightened leadership of Japan.

Here is a survey of what is going on in Thailand in the political, economic, and cultural fields. This information may add to the knowledge of the Japanese people with regard to Thailand as it stands today, a subject on which they cannot be too well-informed remembering the part which is marked for Thailand to play in the construction of Greater East Asia as in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the ultimate aim of which is an order under which all the races and nations of Greater East Asia will be in their natural and proper places.

**Fully Backing Premier**

The Thai people are in a body in supporting the regime of Premier Pibul Songgram.

Premier Pibul tendered his resignation on March 6 to see whether he had the full support of the people.

The People's Congress was prompt to express full confidence in him. Swiftly he acted in reconstructing his Cabinet so as to be in a position to place his policies in effect with every assurance that they had the undivided support of his Cabinet colleagues.

The first thing Premier Pibul did after reorganizing his Cabinet was to sign an alliance with Japan.

He followed this up with a declaration of war on American and Britain.

Propagandists sympathetic to the foes of Japan and the foes now of Thailand promptly went into activity. They circulated reports alleging that Premier Pibul had committed blunders which would prove fatal to the best interests of his country. They left nothing undone to alienate Japan and Thailand which had just been banded together.

**Pibul's Wisdom Proved**

The Thai people were not left long in any doubt regarding the wisdom of the steps taken by Premier Pibul.

The War of Greater East Asia developed, and the turn it took, with an uninterrupted series of victories of the most substantial sort for Japan's armed forces, convinced the Thai people that what their Premier had done with Japan, binding the destiny of his country with that of a country waging war against the countries which had been dominant in Thai affairs prior to the war, was perfectly right and in the interest of their country. With that, their confidence in their Premier mounted in the most notable way.

Then reports went about telling of the decision of Premier Pibul's Cabinet to move the capital to a place in the neighborhood of Sarabri, 120 kilometers, as the crow flies, to the north of Bangkok. The transfer was to be completed in 10 years at the cost of 100,000,000 barts.

It was explained that Bangkok was not fit as the capital of a country with a vital role to play in the construction of Greater East Asia, and that provision would be made for the old capital to grow as a purely commercial center for the country.

**Blow to Chinese**

Bangkok as it is today is the "city of Chinese merchants." This implies that the fate of the city is in the hands of Chinese merchants. Far-reaching would be the effect of the abandonment of Bangkok as the seat of government upon the Chinese merchants who have been closely associated with the growth of Bangkok to the place occupied by it today.

It is hard to avoid the thought that the removal of the capital of Thailand would have the same effect which was produced by the removal of the capital of Turkey to Ankora or the capital of China to Nanking from Peking while General Chiang Kai-shek was in control in China, that is the effect of awakening the people as a nation.

A truly new Thailand is possible only when the Thai people have awakened fully as a nation.

A new Thailand must be one whose economy and trade are in the hands of its native inhabitants.

Hitherto, industry in Thailand has been for the most part in British hands. The production of tin, rubber, and teak has been monopolized by British interests.

As for the machinery for distributing Thai products, it has been in the complete control of Chinese.

**Known as Rice Country**

Some idea of the extent to which the industrial life of Thailand has been controlled by alien people will be gained from the fact that abroad, Thailand is chiefly known as an agricultural country. Thailand impresses people outside the country as a country of rice.

As a matter of fact, it has been the lot of most of the native inhabitants of Thailand to grow rice.

In order for Thailand to be in control of its destiny, there must be the end of such a state as that in which the Thai people are constantly at work on the fields, leaving the alien people among them to attend their economic affairs.

By the measure of attention the Thai Government is now paying to the problem of getting its people to be their own masters financially and economically, it will not be long before Thailand can say to the world that it directs its own destiny.

Premier Pibul is at the head of a very powerful commission which has been created to work out measures for developing the resources with which the country is endowed by nature. This body is split into almost as many groups as the resources of materials of which there must be a full development if Thailand is to grow in economic power.

**Autarchy Is Goal**

There is no doubt that the idea of Premier Pibul is to develop industry to an extent which will make it possible for his country to hope to be self-supplying in all materials needed by a growing modern country. Experiments in increasing the output of sugar, tobacco, and cotton have been going on in Thailand for some time, and the results thus far obtained are as satisfactory as to warrant the launching of definite schemes for boosting the production of these key materials.

The Thai authorities seem to be fully aware of the immensity of the task before them. They have split the Economic Ministry into two departments, economic and commerce, and expanded them into separate Ministries. There is every indication that Thailand means to develop itself into a country relying on no countries outside the Greater East Asia to fill its needs no matter what happens.

Already, no alien people are allowed to be employed in the fishing industry and the communication business in Thailand. There is every reason to expect that in the near future, practically every line of business in Thailand will not be open to any but the sons of the land.

**Responsibility Stressed**

Premier Pibul and his associates are now giving a large measure of their attention to the question of making the Thai people feel a keen sense of their responsibility to the State which is bound to be an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As a means of solving this most important question, they are working to see that there is a strict observance of the order issued by the Government last year requiring the people to appear out of doors in the national uniform and cap which had just been established by a special decree.

The radio and the newspapers are telling the people almost daily that they must learn to dress themselves in the right manner if they wish to have the outside world respect them as the people of an independent nation.

## Brides-To-Be for Colonizers

Selected by hardy pioneers of Manchoukuo as mates, 54 young Japanese girls from the Niigata and Tohoku prefectures will soon join their bridegrooms, avowed with the intention of building a home sweet home nest. Proficient in domestic science and possessing every characteristic befitting Japanese womanhood, these maidens are one of the latest groups to emigrate to the continent. Seen above are some of the girls, arriving in Tokyo yesterday, discussing plans at their temporary quarters in the Nihon Seinen Kai.

## Music Notes

"Finlandia," symphonic poem by the Finnish composer Jan Sibelius; Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, and two Grieg selections for string orchestra will be played by the Nippon Youth Symphony Orchestra at its 17th periodical concert scheduled for 6:30 p.m., Monday, June 15, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Tadashi Hattori will conduct.

In his series of musical lectures on church music, Professor Shuichi Tsugawa will speak at the Shinjuku Christian Church from 7 p.m., Monday, June 15, on "Latin Church Hymns of the Early Middle Ages."

Vocal performances by Seiichi Hayakawa, assisted at the piano by Professor Kalus Pringsheim, will be given at an informal recital sponsored by the Music Lovers Association, at its headquarters at 3 of 9, Shiba Park, Nichigo Bunka Kyokai Building, from 6 p.m., Monday, June 15.

Kikushi Tanaka, pianist, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will play organ Preludes by Bach-Busoni; Schumann's "Davidsbuendler-Taenze;" Scriabine's Sonata No. 4. and Moussorgski's "Pictures at an Exhibition," at his recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, June 16.

A grand Violin and Piano Sonata program including Richard Strauss' E flat major Sonata Opus 18; Cesar Franck's A major Sonata, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, will be presented by Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, violin, and Professor Leo Sirota, piano, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, June 18.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will hold its tenth subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, June 19. "Three Italian Canzones" for a small orchestra, by Ennio Porrino; Vivaldi's Concerto for Flute and Strings; three alto arias from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Dalilah," and Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn make up the program. Miss Shizuku Chiba, alto, and Shuichi Kawamura, flute, will appear as the soloists.

Professor Leo Sirota will be featured as the piano soloist of the 15th Welfare Culture Program sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday, June 20, playing selections by Chopin and Schubert-Tausig's "Military March." Miss Chizuko Asano will appear in the same program with soprano solos, singing pieces by Koscak Yamada, Verdi, Faure, and Debussy.

An address by Hikotaro Ichikawa, recently returned Japanese Minister to Iran, will open the program which also include chorus selections by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus under the baton of Kojiro Kobune; musical comments by Professor Mitsuru Ushiyama, and a musical talkie, "La Mort du Cygne."

Vocal solos and chorus performances by Madam Yoshiko Sato and her pupils will be presented at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, from 2 p.m., Saturday, June 20. Hideo Ishiwata, conductor; Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, and others will assist in the concert.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, formerly known as the New Symphony Orchestra, will give its Fifth Sunday Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1 p.m., June 21, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada. The following program will be played: Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro;" Rossini, Overture to "William Tell;" Shukichi Mitsukuri, "Two Poems;" Saint-Saens, "Carnaval des Animaux," and Borodin, "Polovtian Dances." The soloists include Miss Yasuko Tani and Miss Mayako Muroi, piano; Ushichi Omura, cello; H. Terada, string bass; M. Yoshida, flute; T. Yamamura, clarinet, and S. Komori, xylophone.

# FRANCE DISREGARDS AMERICA'S COERCION

### Moves Against Vichy Since 1940 Chain of Violations of International Law

Special

BERLIN, June 12.—The Union of South Africa has disrupted diplomatic relations with the Government in Vichy. It has been rumored that Canada plans on taking a similar step. The United States has already recalled its Ambassador from Vichy, Admiral William D. Leahy. All these steps have been undertaken with the most meager pretenses and are actually due to the reshuffle in the French Government, which presented a more or less welcome reason to the Anglo-Saxons to revise their relationship with France, according to the Berliner Morgenport, which has the following to say.

The history of the relationship of these nations with France since its defeat in the summer of 1940, is one endless chain of insults, cruelties and violations against international law which were inflicted on the former ally. There are the confiscations of vessels in the United States, the aid extended to de Gaulle, the deliverance of French island possessions in the South Pacific to de Gaulle forces, the curtailment of food shipments to France, such an act as the establishment of an American Consulate in Brazaville, French Equatorial Africa, occupied by de Gaulle forces, and now the rape of Madagascar.

Beyond doubt it is rather a singular instance in the history of the world, that an internal happening in France is the cause of measures taken within the scope of foreign policy of other countries in their relations to France. The true reasons however are so apparent, so clearly determined by Anglo-Saxon egoism, that no one who knows the history of the Anglo-Saxons should feel the least surprise.

Simply because France has decided to contribute her share toward the rebuilding of a new Europe, America sees herself justified to curtail her food shipments for the population of France.

The United States threw humanitarian and political questions in one basket, and at the same time thought to gain its ends by this typical extortionist psychosis. In reality, however, America drove France into a state in which it least of all wants France to be in. There is nevertheless one good side to this measure, it leads toward a clarification of fronts.

South Africa, by following in the foodsteps of London and Washington, even went so far as to break off diplomatic relations with Vichy before Washington. The Union of South Africa only proves thereby, that despite all manifestations to the contrary, it is greatly dependent on Britain.

The example for this conduct was given by Britain which after the defeat in the summer of 1940 in great haste and under the most undignified circumstances severed its relations with France. Likewise pseudo-independent Egypt some time ago withdrew from France. Thus the attitude taken by South Africa and Canada is by no means a novel one. They only confirm thereby that the dominions still are completely under the mastery of London and Washington.

# BRITISH BLOCKADE ADMITTED FAILURE

### English High Command Accused of Lack of Perspicacity by Barber

Special

LISBON, June 2.—The failure of the British blockade is frankly admitted in a prominently featured article by C.W. Barber in the Daily Mail.

Barber openly accuses the British High Command of lack of perspicacity, particularly with regard to raw materials supply, and in this connection he points to the shortage of nickel, an eminently important raw material for armor plate, shells, and bullets.

Barber calls this shortage a paradox of this war, since Canada alone is producing nine-tenths of the world's nickel output. This paradox is caused by the fact that steel production outran the nickel production.

**Accuses British of Laxity**

In addition, in planning for the war, prior to the outbreak of the conflict, the British had been too lax, placing too much faith in their old blockade strategy which alone they thought, would keep Germany at bay. Barber points out that the blockade, however, proved to be the "Maginot Line of factories," and proved as useless as this French line of fortifications.

The big conquests which Germany made since 1940 together with those made by Japan during the past six months, have converted the Axis into a combine which, with regard to the raw materials supply, speedily caught up with the Allies and enabled it to outdistance the latter with regard to certain valuable raw materials.

Barber goes on: "The Axis is now controlling the largest share of some vitally important raw materials in the world, especially those of which Great Britain is desperately short.

The Axis no longer is a combine of paupers. Germany, Italy, and Japan are rich in materials and industries, and when one thinks of the Axis of September 1939, the present raw material balance is something which certainly must be reckoned with.

**Axis Sound in Bauxite**

The most glaring example of the favorable Axis raw material situation is the distribution of bauxite deposits, which is all-important for the production of aluminum, without which not a single airplane can be built. Nazi-Europe is controlling at present one-half of the world's bauxite production.

When British Guiana is included, Barber declares, the British bauxite supply is not so bad, that is if one does not take into consideration that each pound of bauxite and each pound of aluminum has to be transported by ships across the sea to Britain.

Germany, on the other hand, obtains this basic material from the European deposits, and is processing it into aluminum with a minimum of energy. To this must be added the fact that the German smelting furnaces are more advanced than those of the British and the United States, because the Allies did not modernize and enlarge their establishments in this respect, since they relied on the French production.

Barber points out that the British riches in iron ores were not essentially an advantage since Germany was in possession of just as much.

Also with regard to magnesium, which is required for tempering steel, Britain is not richer than Germany, which now controls 25 per cent of the world's production.

Although the nickel production did not keep up with the steel production, this nevertheless is the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture of the raw material supplies, Barber avers.

**Allies Short of Mercury**

Exactly the opposite, however, is true in his opinion with regard to the mercury resources of which the Allies own practically none, while Germany and her allies control three-quarters of the world's production.

Another problem is tin. Japan on her southward drive, according to Barber, gained more than half of the world's resources, and the sooner the tin deposits in Cornwall are worked again, the better it will be for Britain. Barber particularly emphasizes this tin calamity in which Britain finds herself, and requests the Government, for instance, to make the exchange of an empty tin compulsory for the purchase of every filled tin, as otherwise too much scrap was going to waste.

Also the question of oil supplies no longer presents a serious problem to the Axis Powers, because there is so much oil in the world that the Axis Powers with their 10 per cent share in it could by curbing civilian consumption have enough to last for many years.

The coal problem, Barber declares, cannot be discussed without becoming irate, for Britain which has so much coal, has a coal shortage, while in Germany there has as yet never been a coal shortage.

The most obvious thing in reviewing the raw materials situation, Barber declares, is that it has greatly changed within the past six months. Germany since 1940 has become rich. The majority of these riches was lost by the eastern countries.

The Allies, he concludes, still have the edge on raw material resources in general, but today they are no longer opposing an adversary who is poor in raw materials.

# Press Comments

**Sunday, June 14, 1942**

**NICHI NICHI—Indian Independence Movement**
**HOCHI—Anglo-American-Soviet Treaty**
**KOKUMIN—Hopes for Indian Leaders**
**ASAHI—Popularization of National Bonds**

**Indian Independence Movement**

NICHI NICHI—In parallel with the anti-British sentiment which is gaining in intensity among the Indians, the British authorities are busy extending the application of martial law in India. If Britain is really confident of her successful campaign for the pacification of the Indians at large, as in the past then perhaps the dispatch to India of the Duke of Gloucester may not have been in vain from the viewpoint of the British.

Contrary, however, to the sweet dream of the British Government, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru have arrived at a perfect mutual understanding as to their common object of realizing the perfect independence of India. The result has been closer cooperation between the two great Indian leaders and a closer unity in the Indian National Congress.

After an interview with Gandhi upon his arrival back at New Delhi from Wardha, Nehru declared that he would unconditionally support Gandhi's contention that India should sever India's relations with Britain. All this goes to endorse the shifting state of things in India. It is evident that the Duke of Gloucester does not count in the plans of Gandhi and Nehru.

From the standpoint of India herself, we may safely admit that Gandhi's leadership has won the day, and that his frank yet powerful contention, "India should sever her relations with Britain," is now winning supporters all over India. Again, there is every reason to believe that the Indians' movement for their independence has been remarkably accelerated consequent upon the perfect rapprochement between Gandhi and Nehru.

The prerequisite to the perfect independence of India consists in the superb unity of the entire nation of India under the signal banner of India's independence. It must be remembered that the factional feuds hitherto repeated among the Indians were the very thing the conniving British were looking for. The realization of India's perfect independence is the sole key to religious freedom in India in the true sense of the word as well as in bringing about uninterrupted prosperity. It is from this viewpoint that the close ties now formed between Gandhi and Nehru will go a long way toward brightening prospects of India's independence. Incidentally it is hoped that the leaders of the Mohammedans will take a far-sighted view of the situation and join Indian National Congress for the welfare of the Indians.

**Anglo-American-Soviet Treaty**

HOCHI—"A drowning man will catch at a straw," says an adage. This adage can be applied to the United States and Britain, both of which have experienced miserable defeat after defeat since the start of the War of Greater East Asia and throughout the European War. These countries are at the height of their worry and this is prompting them to induce the Soviet Union to be one wing of what they call a second war front, which they are attempting to establish. It is more pitiable than laughable that Britain has concluded a military alliance with the Soviet Union, and the United States concluded an economic agreement with the Moscow Government.

When it was known that Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov of the Soviet Union was visiting London and Washington, engaging in diplomatic negotiations, the results of the present commitments were presaged. The ideals of Japan, Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new world order lie in that acquisition of territory or indemnity based on imperialism is not the objective, but in inducing various nations to fit into their proper places salvaging them from their present predicament, thereby setting up a new world based on a right path of Heaven and earth.

However strenuous the United States and Britain may strive to turn the overwhelming tide in their favors, it will be a vain attempt on their part to realize their objective. The iron wall of the Axis Powers remains unaffected at all by the American and British operations. Economic aid to the Soviet Union by the United States and Britain is impossible as a matter of fact. Abject defeat has been experienced by these countries in the War of Greater East Asia. To make matters worse, the sea power over the Seven Seas has been secured by the Axis countries. Even the North Pacific with the Aleutian Islands has been reduced by crack Japanese Naval Forces. In reality, transportation routes of the United States and Britain to the Soviet Union have been intercepted.

**Hopes for Indian Leaders**

KOKUMIN—Britain some time ago made a great mess of its plot to induce India into the war. In this attempt, Britain sent Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps to win over the Indian people. This has ended in a fiasco only recently. Without being discouraged by this failure, Britain has again dispatched its representative this time in the person of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the British King. Prior to his arrival, Mahatma Karamchand Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Indian National Congress Party met together and agreed to maintain a vigorous stand against Britain. Gandhi's strong demand against Britain has been unconditionally accepted by Nehru. This signifies the fact that the Congress Party has manifested its attitude clearly to unfold its anti-British movement.

Not only this, but the visit of the Duke of Gloucester has created adverse effect on the mind of the Indian people and stimulated and stiffened them to an unusual extent. Flabbergasted at a growing anti-British movement in India, Britain has released propaganda of vicious nature reporting that the Gandhi faction and the Nehru faction were at loggerheads. This meant Britain is attempting to alienate one from the other.

The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that about 10,000 to 20,000 Indian industrialists and capitalists still are affected easily by British tactics and propaganda. They are puppets of Britain and are forming an anti-Japanese force. Especially Indian industrialists who are supplying 60 per cent of the munitions to India are over-estimating Britain. It is noteworthy that some of the leaders of the Indian National Congress Party are induced by Britain to engage in anti-Japanese propaganda through radio and other means. They are apparently believing that the vicious British propaganda are genuine and have not awakened yet to the fact that the propaganda is precipitating India into an abyss of non-salvation. It is hoped Indian leaders will become conscious of the fact that many countries have been ruined by relying and placing trust in American and British tactics and propaganda.

**Popularization of National Bonds**

ASAHI—The digestion of national bonds has much to do with the management of the wartime economy of this country, and it is from this point of view that the Government is greatly interested in connection with its nationwide savings campaign.

As a means of facilitating the digestion of national bonds, it is considered necessary to arrange for various financial organs and business firms to take larger quotas of the bonds. At the same time, the competent authorities would do well to impress upon the nation at large the need for their sympathetic cooperation by larger subscriptions of bonds.

It is true that the nation's savings deposited with banks and post offices are likewise calculated to aid the digestion of national bonds. With a view, however, to inspiring the nation's wartime conscience and to prevent the funds invested in bonds from once again becoming floating funds, it is all the more necessary to encourage larger subscriptions of national bonds.

So far substantial results have been gained in the digestion of national bonds among the nation, yet it appears that there is enough room for effecting the rationalization and popularization of the nation's duty in this connection. The authorities hope to map out an efficient program with this idea in mind.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942

# The New Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American Pacts

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Soviet-American Agreement just concluded are of special significance in that they imply Anglo-American submission to the Soviet Union. It may be recalled that when the advent of a serious crisis to Europe was anticipated, the Soviet Union proposed a formula of collective security, but Britain not only showed no disposition to endorse the Soviet overtures but even resorted to the policy of excluding the Soviets from European politics. This policy was most eloquently manifest at the Munich Conference. Subsequently, with the intensification of the European crisis, this policy of the British Government became vacillating and the British authorities began to seek a rapprochement with the Soviet Government, but the desired rapprochement failed to come about.

After the outbreak of the European war, the British Government assigned the Ambassadorship to Moscow to Sir Stafford Cripps, who had been expelled from the Labor Party on the ground that he was too pronouncedly pro-Soviet in his leanings, out of its desire to promote an understanding with the Soviet Government, but these efforts were crowned with little success. The main cause which impeded rapprochement between the two countries was the antagonism which had existed historically between them. Anyone who stops to recall the diplomatic offensive persistently offered by Britain against the Soviet Union for over twenty years since 1918 will readily understand the great difficulty which attended the task of bringing the two countries closely together.

However, the outbreak of the Soviet-German war afforded Britain a good opportunity to cultivate friendlier relationship with the Soviet Union and a Military Alliance was subsequently signed between the two countries. This notwithstanding, however, the feeling of hatred for the Soviet Union was still dominant in British political circles. The Military Alliance was merely intended as a demonstration against Germany and it did not lead to the grant of any substantial aid to the Soviets by Britain. It is for this reason that Anglo-Soviet relationship has so far failed to develop into one of all-round cooperation.

Now, two years and nine months after the outbreak of the European war, Britain has finally been able to reach the new Agreement with the Soviets, but the sacrifices made by that country on that account are very heavy. That is to say, Britain had to promise the Soviet Union the abandonment of her Russian policy which she has consistently pursued since 1918 as well as her traditional continental policy. The new Anglo-Soviet Treaty, while providing for cooperative relationship, requires that Britain give up her traditional Russian and continental policies.

Needless to say the dire distress to which she has been reduced by the endless series of defeats in battle has compelled Britain to conclude the new humiliating treaty with the Soviets. It was a case of the proverbial drowning man catching at a straw. The relationship of Britain and the Soviet Union regulated by the new pact, is merely of a tactical character, not one based on an all-round understanding superseding the antagonism hitherto existing between them.

It is rather tragic to see that America had to give the Soviet Union a clear undertaking as to the formation of a second front. America ought to know better than anybody else that it is impossible to form a second front in Europe. That she had to give the Soviets "an understanding" in this regard, this notwithstanding, bears an eloquent testimony to the deterioration of America's position. The gradual weakening of America's position has given an unusual shock to Chungking, Australia and South American countries, with the result that the attitude of these countries toward America is showing signs of vacillation. In order to retain these countries on her side, America found it absolutely necessary to do something to camouflage the gradual weakening of her position in the sequel to the succession of disastrous defeats. The conclusion of the new Agreement with the Soviet Union was dictated by such a necessity. That is to say, America means to prevent her Allies from breaking away by simulating the consolidation of her position through a firmer combination with the Soviets. If, however, it be shown, with the progress of the Soviet-German war, that the formation of a second front in Europe is nothing but an illusion and that it is even impossible for America to aid the Soviet Union by supplying war materials, the confidence which these countries may still repose in America will be gone entirely and the relationship between America and the Soviet Union will also necessarily grow estranged.

### Kiangsi Province in China

Kiangsi is a province in the heart of China, lying within the South China highlands but drained to and linked up with the Lower Yangtze valley. It is formed essentially of the basin of the Kan River with whose watershed the provincial boundaries for the most part coincide. As the life of Kiangsi is based on a tributary basin to the south of the arterial line of the Yangtze, its position and role are analogous to those of Hunan rather than of Hupeh or Kiangsu, great focal provinces lying astride the Yangtze valley proper.

Like Hunan it is a corridor province, providing the chief alternative route across the South China highlands from the Lower Yangtze valley to the Canton delta, the focus of South China. The Kiangsi route leading over the watershed by the Mei-ling pass was that followed by early British embassies, those of Macartney in 1793 and Amherst in 1816 on their journey overland between Canton and Peking. Communicating with the Yangtze valley mid-way on its course between the central (Hupeh) basin and the delta, Kiangsi is orientated partly to the one and partly to the other. Although formerly linked with Anhwei and Kiangsu to constitute the old province of Kiangnan, it is commercially tributary to Hankow rather than to Shanghai.

Kiangsi is made up of a succession of ridges and troughs trending N.E.-S.W. characteristic of the eastern half of the South China highlands. These, running diagonally across it, give the province a frame which, though mountainous, is pierced by numerous gaps giving comparatively easy communication with adjoining provinces. From Fukien alone is Kiangsi separated by a continuous mountain system. The N.E.-S.W. ridges which enter Kiangsi die down, however, along the axis of the province to leave two basin-like areas, an upper and a lower. The upper basin collects the headstreams of the Kan at the confluence of which stands Kanchow, the focus of the basin and the second city of the province. The lower basin, much the larger of the two, forms an extensive lowland plain sloping toward the Po-yang lake through which the drainage of the province passes to the Yangtze. The lake has undergone extensive sedimentation and a ring of important towns, once on its shores, is now separated from it by wide stretches of fertile alluvium. The focus of this lowland plain and the capital of the province is the large city of Nanchang, situated on the Kan at the point where it once emptied into the lake, now over 30 miles away.

### History of New Guinea

In 1793 New Guinea was annexed by the (English) East India Company, which placed a garrison for some time on Manuswari Island in Geelvink Bay. As Suzerain of the Sultan of Tidore the Dutch (after 1848), claimed control over the northern coast as far as Humboldt Bay. In 1828 they established a fort in Triton Bay and took possession of the south-west coast as far as the 141st meridian. Their claim to the Kaiser Wilhelmsland, and the islands the Bismarck and Germany in 1885. In 1905 the Sultan of Tidore ceded his rights to the Government.

In 1864 Yule annexed the south coast for the British crown, and Moresby in 1873 took possession of the islands of Eastern New Guinea. The possible dangers to the commerce of Queensland and Australia generally, should the island come into the possession of a foreign power, led to a demand for annexation. The Germans in 1882 having advised their Government to annex, the Queensland Government in 1883 actually annexed all the mainland opposite their shores and east of the 141st meridian, but, as with the annexations of Yule and Moresby, this action was disavowed by the Home Government. In 1884 Germany annexed the north-east coast and adjacent islands, and Commodore Erskine proclaimed a British Protectorate over the region east of the 141st meridian as far as East Cape and the islands to Kosmann Island. In 1885 the German New Guinea Company was chartered to acquire and occupy those portions of the island not under British or Dutch sovereignty, the mainland being styled Kaiser Wilhelmsland, and the islands the Bismarck Archipelago. A boundary agreement was made in the same year, the British territory being named British New Guinea. In 1888 the Protectorate became a dependency controlled by Queensland and in 1906 was renamed the Territory of Papua. In 1889 the German New Guinea Company surrendered their charter. After the capitulations in 1914, the German territory was occupied by an Australian administration. Now, as the Territory of New Guinea, it is held by Australia under Mandate from the League of Nations.

## A Year Ago Today

June 15, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser**

The world kept its fingers crossed today as the Board of Information announced that instructions had been sent to the Japanese delegation in Batavia. In Tokyo, General J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister, was having a meeting with Director Ototsugu Saito of the South Seas Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Office. In Java, the Japanese delegates were mum. But the Asahi correspondent reported that the economic mission had already made arrangements to leave for Japan. Political observers deduced that the situation was extremely grave and cursed the Netherlands under their breath.

# LITTLE AID TO U.S.S.R. SEEN UNDER AMERICAN-SOVIET PACT

## New Treaty Was Concluded by President Roosevelt In Order to Bolster Flagging Morale

By a Special Correspondent

"Two heads are better than one" even in the case of Premier Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt. In the middle of last August, Mr. Churchill went halfway aboard the Prince of Wales to meet Mr. Roosevelt in the Atlantic. Mr. Churchill's principal mission was to speed up and enhance shipments of decreasing and oft-interrupted American lease-lend aid to Great Britain inasmuch as she was rapidly running short of munition and other war supplies necessary to fight off the ever-increasing German assaults.

During a brief conference, however, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, self-styled operator of the "arsenal of democracy," hit upon a novel idea which culminated in the declaration of the so-called "Atlantic Charter." Their intention was to coax and intimidate neutral and German-occupied countries into the anti-Axis fold through a joint Anglo-American declaration. But it failed to create any serious and favorable effect on neutral or Nazi-occupied nations. Far from it, these nations tended to steal away from the Anglo-American camp in the face of Britain's losing war.

### Declaration of War

In less than four months subsequent to the declaration of the Atlantic Charter, a formidable foe declared war on the Churchill and Roosevelt governments. In a few days' operations after her declaration of war, Japan virtually cleaned up the evil root of Anglo-American naval strength in the Pacific area. Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt were shocked, to say the least. These two nervous wrecks thought of the comforting proverb: "Two heads are better than one."

So Mr. Churchill again made a humble trans-Atlantic voyage, this time to the American capital in the latter part of last December, to see the smiling but tired-out and wrinkled-up face of his strange bed-fellow, Mr. Roosevelt. These two heart-failing heads of the fast-declining empires had a heart-to-heart talk over the prospect of the decisively unfavorable war. During a series of conferences in Washington, Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt arrived at the conclusion that the Anglo-American situation should be immediately remedied even superficially through some sort of numerically superior declarations. Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt wired to heads of the ghost and exile governments in London and elsewhere, asking for their consent to sign the "declaration of the 26 United Nations." But the cold fact is that this was a "declaration of the two United Nations," namely, Great Britain and the United States.

### Proverb Proved Again

"Two heads were better than one," proved true again. Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt agreed that in view of the quantitative rather than qualitative excellence of the United Nations, Premier Joseph Stalin should be invited to visit both Washington and London to give weight to this anti-Axis declaration. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, visited Kuibishev and called on Premier Josef Stalin to promote relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain which were not exactly that of the Allied countries because the latter failed to send a promised amount of aid to Soviet Russia.

Subsequently an American military mission went all the way to Kuibishev to have a series of conferences with Soviet military and political leaders. This was also a diplomatic rather than military gesture on the part of the United States for the Washington Government was afraid that Soviet leaders resented the delay of shipments of America's lease-lend aid to Soviet Russia.

Premier Stalin, however, replied to these coaxing missions with a curt and flat refusal to visit any Allied capitals outside his own. Subsequently, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vischeslav Molotov was sent to Washington and London to get what the Anglo-American governments had promised to the Soviet Governments in the form of material aid.

### Two New Agreements

Embarrassed and perplexed, Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt hurriedly made plans to promote the good-will of the Soviet Government. As a result during his visit to London and Washington, Mr. Molotov succeeded in concluding two new agreements, namely, the Anglo-Soviet continental collaboration pact and the American-Soviet lease-lend master agreement. But these new agreements must be greatly disappointing to Mr. Molotov and Premier Stalin inasmuch as they provide for nothing that is not found in the already-existing pacts between Soviet Russia and Great Britain and Soviet Russia and the United States.

Now let us take a glance at the provisions of these new agreements. The United Kingdom and Soviet Russia reaffirmed their determination to accord each other all possible assistance in the war; they will not negotiate for truce, except by mutual consent. These provisions are found in the Anglo-Soviet military alliance.

On the other hand, the American-Soviet agreement provides for continued American aid to Soviet Russia. Is this anything new? Of course not. The only thing that is new in both of these agreements are the provisions for mutual collaboration in establishing liberal post-war economic relations through reduction of trade barriers, the expansion of production and employment the expansion of exchange of goods and adherence to the economic principle of the Atlantic Charter.

### Economic Principle

In other words, the economic principle of the Atlantic charter is the only new nominal contribution to the relations between Soviet Russia and the Anglo-Japanese governments. This, however, means nothing to the present war situation nor does it amount to anything in the post-war reconstruction of Europe, for Great Britain and the United States will not be in a position to have any voice in European politics.

With regard to Anglo-American material aid, it can be safely said that Soviet Russia can hardly expect any increased amount of supplies from these countries in view of the fact that the transportation of war requisites to Soviet Russia has been hampered considerably due to an acute shortage of Anglo-American bottoms as well as to an ever-mounting danger on maritime routes to Anglo-American shipping.

During their conferences with Mr. Molotov, Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt seem to have ignored the Soviet desire to create a "second front in Europe" in the light of the diminishing Anglo-American fighting strength; these Allied leaders know more than anybody else how hard up their armed forces have been.

### Small Raid

In a desperate attempt to camouflage the declining Allied hitting power, Great Britain recently staged a small-scale aerial raid over Southwestern Germany. But this ostensible offensive against Germany did not have an expected propaganda value; neutral and small Allied countries were not impressed at all.

Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt felt that something must be done to bolster the flagging morale of the Allied nations as well as the fighting forces. The result of their mental torture was the simultaneous announcement of the Anglo-Soviet collaboration pact and the American-Soviet lease-lend aid agreement.

Generally speaking, "Two heads are better than one." But in this case, Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt were worse than one mind.

## Instruments for Flight

The power of birds on the wing is almost beyond belief. They have reached altitudes of two miles and more; they have covered a distance of 3,000 miles in less than a fortnight, and more than 20,000 miles in a year's migratory flights, and they have, over shorter distances, been known to maintain a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. They can fly, moreover, in dense, well-ordered flocks numbering thousands of individuals—flocks which twist and turn with an astonishing suddenness—and they can do all this without either confusion or crash.

No one today doubts that this triumph of the birds has been made possible by their discovery of the feather—the most perfect by far of all the instruments of flight. For feathers, be it remembered, are, and always have been, the monopoly of the birds. No other living creature has ever been able to unearth the secret of their making.

To one who glimpses, even superficially, the almost incredible fitness of a bird's mere feather become a piece of nature's more subtle wizardry. Its extreme lightness and its amazing flexibility—for you can bend it double without breaking it—are typical of its extraordinarily efficient adaptations. And dishevel its windproof webbing how you will, it can be restored to its pristine wholeness by a mere stroke of the finger.

The webbing of a feather, in fact, is an inconceivably complex system of fibers and hairs and hooks—the bards, bardules, and barbicels of the biologist. Professor Newton once counted 630 bards on the inner web alone of one single feather, and on each of these bards he found 600 pairs of barbules. Even, therefore, if we ignore altogether the multitudinous barbicels, that feather took more than a million parts for its making.

With such a highly specialized equipment, it is not surprising to find that the birds are past masters in the art of wingcraft. That, in fact, is one of their great fascinations for the bird-watcher or the field naturalist. After a little practice, it is possible to identify many birds, fairly accurately, by their flight alone—an accomplishment which adds tenfold to the joys of the outdoor world.

## An Equivalent Term

Vatican: The name is derived from the Latin Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber upon which the palace stands.

* * *

Vendi, Vidi, Vici: The Latin phrase, "I came, I saw, I conquered," in which Julius Caesar announced to the Senate his victory over the Pharnaces.

* * *

What Price Glory: The play "What Price Glory?" takes its name from the English, colloquialism. "What Price?" used by the London Cockney to mean "What is the value?" In the play the name means "What is the value of winning glory?"

* * *

Lion Hunger: One who seeks to exploit socially prominent persons for his or her own aggrandizement.

## Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### UMITSUBAME

(Stormy Petrels)
1932

By MASAJIRO KOJIMA

There were two family couples: Taro Unno, a playwright, and Wataru Tsuyuki, instructor of English in the preparatory department of Mita University, and their wives. Unno's wife Mariko, a pleasure-seeker and squanderer, was an inefficient helpmeet to her husband. She was dull-witted about everything, which irritated Unno, who was of a nervous temperament. Unno felt that, mentally, she was unfit to be his spouse. Yet his vitality was in a prime condition. His writing had never suffered a break. Moreover, among other people his wife had a high reputation for beauty and the two were greatly talked about as having a happy home.

On the other hand, Tsuyuki was a man of weak will. He had a mania for betting, had peculated the entire fortune of ten thousand yen in bonds which his wife Michiyo had brought with her at the time of their marriage, and had gambled away even her wardrobe.

### Takes Vocal Test

As a means of contributing to their slender household budget, Michiyo thought of getting a job. She took a radio announcer's test but her voice failing to register well over the electric waves, it was in vain. Tsuyuki was of such a jalous nature that he did not relish sending her out to work. Rather, he considered sending his eldest boy to work in the movies as an actor of children's parts. Michiyo wept over her husband's heartlessness. In due course she was engaged as Unno's assistant. Unno saw that she had a clear and penetrating mind and a literary talent; and gradually, in inverse proportion to the unhappiness of his own home, he began to envelop her with feelings akin to love. Michiyo, for her part, could not resist being attracted to him. However, she tried as much as possible, from her sense of virtue as a married woman, to hold herself aloof from him.

For all that Unno's wife was the sort whose sole interest lay in amusing herself, she was none the less suspicious of the relations between her husband and Michiyo. One day, looking over her husband's diary, she read into his mind and became furious with jealousy. She quarrelled with him, and the upshot was that she left home that night and failed to return.

### Sees Unno

There was a meeting commemorating the publication of the work of Teizo Nakaya, a senior man of letters to whom both Unno and Michiyo were indebted. Here Michiyo saw Unno for the first time in a long while and heard him recite a poem as an entertainment feature of the occasion, which was filled with the intensity of his actual feelings: "Should I entreat of you to keep the tryst with me yet once again ere death befalls us both, would you, if faintly, nod assent?" "The incense smoke from this great temple may, but slender be, yet to the sky it rises and raincloud becomes, raincloud becomes." At that time Tsuyuki's surveillance over Michiyo was, as usual, being continued outside.

Life with Tsuyuki became increasingly harder for Michiyo to bear. She finally returned to her parents' home and tried to get a divorce. Tsuyuki, following her there, threatened to strangle her when she refused to go back with him. Yet she succeeded at last in getting a separation, and settled herself at the house of her father and mother. Coming to annoy her more persistently still, Tsuyuki tried to make her change her mind by taking a suicide attempt with sleeping drugs. In the end he threatened to inflict a bodily injury upon her with an edged tool. This disgraceful conduct filled Michiyo's parents, who had until then opposed a divorce, with disgust. Michiyo kept on staying with them and secured her own livelihood, serving as an assistant at her friend's beauty shop; but Tsuyuki continued to follow her movements. Just at this time her father departed on a journey to Choshun in Manchoukuo. In order to avoid Tsuyuki, Michiyo accompanied her father as far as Kyushu and sojourned at the Beppu hot spring resort, where she waited his return. Here, after a long interval of literary inactivity, she wrote a novel and sent it to Nakaya.

### Separates From Husband

On the other hand, as regards the Unno family, Mariko had likewise separated from her husband and was going pleasure-hunting with young men. Rejecting the mediation of friends, she demanded a divorce and compensation from her husband as "heart balm." As in the case of Michiyo, there was opposition on the part of Unno's parents. Unno, being filial-minded, was unable to take decisive action in defiance of this opposition. In the following spring, soon after his father's death, he gave Mariko a solatium and divorced her.

Tsuyuki got himself scandalously drunk every day at the Bar Crocodile, where he went to divert his mind from his woes. The mistress of the bar took a fancy to his not objectionable personality, and yielding to her persuasions he set up a home with her. Through her promptings he demanded, shamelessly enough, the payment of a solatium from Michiyo's parents. Michiyo was struck with utter amazement and disgust at the thought that he could stoop to such sordidness.

Unno learned from Nakaya about Michiyo having sent the latter a novel, and of how Michiyo, of whom he had always been under the impression that she had gone to Manchoukuo, was sojourning at Beppu. His face brightened up so palpably as to make him feel rather awkward. Now he was relieved of his anxiety and he and Michiyo could see each other without any restraint or reservations whatever. He keenly felt the desire to see her. He boarded an aeroplane and flew straight to Kyushu. Michiyo, returning from her bath, found Unno, whom she had least expected, in her room.

### Work Reviewed

This is the work through which the author under review established his position as a popular novelist. As might be expected from a newspaper serialization, its tempo is fast and its scenes shift from one to the other with great frequency. The story, which traces the development of the two main and paralleled threads of the narrative, showing the break-up together but for different reasons of the family life of two married couples, is indeed a skilfully constructed one. As a popular novel its comparatively simple diversification of plot detracts from its appeal, but on the other hand the eroticism peculiar to this author has the effect of giving the proper compactness to the work.—(K.B.S.)

# EDGAR SNOW WARNS AMERICA THAT JAPAN IS STRONG NATION

## Roosevelt Resorting to Repulsive Propaganda Methods To Cover Up Allied Defeats in War

In the early part of last April, Chungking propaganda organs swung into action circulating groundless reports that the Japanese troops in Burma had resorted to a poison gas warfare. This save-face propaganda was put out in a desperate effort to minimize the crushing defeats the Chungking forces had suffered in the Burma campaign.

But, fortunately or unfortunately, Reuters, the British News Agency, did not corroborate this Chungking report; instead it declared that the British military authorities refused to confirm Chungking's concocted story of Japanese gas warfare. This happened a few days before April 8 when the Japanese high command was expected to review the four months of the war giving details of what the Japanese Forces had accomplished since the outbreak of the war.

A peculiar coincidence is that three days before June 8, President Roosevelt told his press conference in Washington that he had received reports that the Japanese were using gas against the Chungking troops in China. The American President failed to mention the source of his information, however.

When President Roosevelt stooped so low as to circulate unfounded reports against his enemy, he had it clearly in mind that the forthcoming announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters would again put his blundering war policy before the bar of public opinion; and that his people in general would stiffen their opposition to his war-mongering administration as a result of their enlightenment on the real war situation.

### Worried Over Public Opinion

Concerned more with the manipulation of national opinion than with military strategy, Mr. Roosevelt is busy trying to impress his people with what he regards as his diplomatic, military, and propaganda master-strokes. He is anxious to beat Japan at least in propaganda warfare.

The Roosevelt administration takes advantage of every possible occasion to raise the flagging national morale, and events are even created to remind the American masses of the life-or-death struggle they are facing right at this moment. June 7 was chosen as "Avenge Pearl Harbor Day" and volunteers who will inevitably be called upon to serve in the navy, marine, coast guard were sworn in with extravagant pomp and fanfare at public rallies.

Singularly enough, Carl Vinson, chairman of the House naval committee who usually acts as lip-service man for the Roosevelt administration, made a strange statement on June 7 in which he stressed: "Not one American soldier of many thousands sent overseas has been lost so far." Perhaps Mr. Vinson refuses to think that Burma, China, Australia, and Java are foreign countries. At any rate, an appreciable number of American fighting men was lost in these territories, and more were sent to the bottom with their warships in the naval battles in the Coral Sea, Java Sea, off Surabaya and Batavia where American aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types, a heavy cruiser of the Houston type, and a light cruiser of the Marblehead type were sunk, to mention a few of the American sinkings.

### To Beguile People

In the face of these cold and bitter facts, how long can the Roosevelt administration keep its people ignorant of the actual developments of the war in the Pacific? Mr. Roosevelt seems firmly determined to make his young service men try to save every penny his business men have invested in East Asia. To keep the American masses on the go for this purpose, Mr. Roosevelt must not let them know how badly American forces are being beaten on all fronts in the Pacific conflict. He fully realizes that rosy and heartening pictures of the war must be hung always in the gallery of the public mind and not a single painting portraying the agony of the American forces overseas should be even peeped at by his increasingly suspicious public. As a result the Roosevelt administration has never admitted a single defeat since the outbreak of the Pacific conflict even though half the world is lost to the Allies and the Philippines, Guam, Wake Islands have fallen into Japanese hands.

Insidious Albion is rather frank in comparison with dollar-conscious Uncle Sam. The London Times admitted as early as January 27 that the British and American authorities had been miserably wrong in their calculations with regard to the war. The London Times asserted: "British and American estimates of Japanese strength were wrong. First we argued that the worsening of the economic situation in Japan, which drove Japan into the war, would also be a source of weakness to her after the war began. Secondly, we based our estimates largely on Japan's performances in China during the past four and half years. . . . It may be argued that we were wrong to say that we were strong and ready for war when we were nothing of the sort."

### Warning by Snow

Although the Roosevelt administration and its war-mongering henchmen are doing their best to keep their public blind to the loss of the American forces, well-informed Americans are warning the American people against undue optimism. An example is Edgar Snow, noted writer on Far Eastern affairs, who in his article in the February 21 issue of the American weekly magazine "Saturday Evening Post" bluntly admitted that the Japanese people have been growing in economic power as well as in fighting strength.

Mr. Snow continued: "Among us is a belief that economic privations and internal political tensions will break Japan. Ever since the Mukden incident I have been hearing such predictions. None of them has been fulfilled. On the contrary, Japan is today many times stronger in terms of war economy than she was in 1931. All objective evidence to date gives little ground for supposing that she will crack up from anything short of a total military and naval disaster.

### Japan Stronger

"Too many estimates of Japan's economy still ignore her accumulated war loot. Too few remember that Japan can already exploit an empire of between three hundred and four hundred million people with an area nearly two thirds the size of the United States. We must abandon the fixed idea of Japan as an island, and see her as a continental power, which she has been for a decade, and therefore, the enemy which cannot, let it be said once more, be knocked out by a few air raids over Tokyo."

"There is," Mr. Snow went on, "another thing worth thinking about quite seriously. I believe that is smugness or complacency or sluggishness or superiority complex, call it what you will, which evidently prevented us from scientifically applying lessons from the war experiences of peoples like the Spanish, Chinese, and Russians. Too many Americans tended to consider these nations inferior and hence unable to teach us anything."

Mr. Snow made a rather bold confession that a majority of the American people regard their Allies, the Russians and the Chinese, as dumb and inferior, not worthy of their Allies. And Mr. Snow's views seem to represent the cross section of public sentiment in the United States.

### Privations Grow

Coming back to the topic of the American predicament, Mr. Snow asserted: "An illusion to be dispelled is that Manila, Singapore, and Surabaya are not strategically as important to us as are Paris and London. True we in the Western Hemisphere can still carry on without those key cities of the Far East, but severance from them by the war has already resulted in privations here beyond any comparison to any material effect on our production of two and half years of the war in Europe and occupation of virtually all Western Europe by the Nazis."

We repeat Mr. Snow's remark: "True we in the Western Hemisphere can still carry on without those key cities of the Far East, but severance from them by the war has already resulted in privations here beyond any comparison to any material effect on our production of two and half years of the war in Europe and occupation of virtually all Western Europe by the Nazis."

No wonder Mr. Roosevelt has been trying to keep the attention of his people glued on the so-called atrocious enemies across the wide expanse of oceans. No wonder he resorted to the most vicious tactics of circulating groundless and made-up stories of gas warfare by the Japanese troops in China.

By his sinister propaganda, however, Mr. Roosevelt is not promoting his personal ends, but slowly and surely digging his own grave, for his people are gradually being enlightened on actual developments of America's losing war. (S.C.)

## In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, No. 26 dated June 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-Sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: New Operations in Naval Ports of Australia and Africa, Victory of Japanese Strategy, A Visit on the Warship Tadara, Foodstuffs of the Air, Resources of the Southern Regions, and Vast Field of the War of Greater East Asia.